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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Movement Down the Peninsula Safely Effected.

Full Particulars of the March from Our Special Correspondent.

Gen. McClellan at Williamsburgh on Monday Morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has to-day returned to view a second time the battle-fields of Williamsburgh. Over four months have passed away since this army, powerful in its numbers and confident in its leader, drove the rebels out of their intrenchments at this place with unexampled slaughter, and pursued them toward Richmond. During this time, it may be safely asserted, they have dug more miles of intrenchments, constructed more roads and bridges, and leveled more acres of forest than any other army has ever done since the world began. They have also beaten the enemy in every engagement where they were not, by accident or blunder, greatly outnumbered, and ought, as they confidently expected they would, to have been in the rebel Capital to-day, instead of retracing their weary way over these roads, rendered doubly vexatious by the recollections of the past. Delays, disease and disaster have accomplished what the enemy could not—they have depleted the ranks, and have discouraged—not permanently disheartened—the soldiers, and rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be transferred to another and more favorable field of operations.

Other circumstances, equally urgent, no doubt demand the change, and the country will experience a relief when they hear that the army has been taken away from its uncomfortable and unhealthy location on the James River, and is now to take up some more congenial position.

It is also a source of gratification that this change has been effected without the loss of a single life, so far as known, or the occurrence of any serious accident. That it has been accomplished (as reported) with the full knowledge of the enemy, proves that they have a better use to make of their troops than to pursue us. Perhaps they are too well pleased with our departure to wish to delay us by "harassing our rear." Possibly the disasters of Savage Station and Malvern Hill have taught them that it don't pay. What may have occurred at Harrison's Landing, while the last part of the column and of the *materiel* were embarking, will be related by my associate. All the indications, however, show that there has not been a hostile gun fired, or any attempt whatever made to prevent the retirement.

All the sick—and they have been legion—were carefully gathered from the various regiments and sent away in comfortable steamers, under the sanitary arrangements of the Medical Department of the army, before the final move. The entire *materiel* of the army, it is believed, has also been safely conveyed away, in river and land transports, without loss or destruction; and, with the exception of a certain demoralization—not by any means serious—the army is in as good condition as it ever was to enter upon its new offensive line of operations, it is hoped, under better auspices. Thus, what promised to be prolific of startling events—so full of details, "horrible and awful," is likely to prove a very tame affair, and leave your correspondents with little material for sensation paragraphs. All the circumstances seem to have been propitious. Heaven smiles on the army.

THE WEATHER.

What was most to be feared from our long experience of the sultry climate at Berkeley—a hot and exhausting march, accompanied by sunstroke of the troops, and other disasters—we have most mercifully escaped. The weather has been just what could have been prayed for. Had the Commanding General ordered the weather as well as the order of march, it could not have been better adapted for the purpose.

On Thursday evening Gen. McClellan returned from Jamestown Island, whither he went to communicate with the War Department and with Williamsburgh and Yorktown, and the order to "prepare to march immediately," was issued to the commanders of army corps, by whom it was sent to the various division, brigade and regimental commanders. The wind through the day had blown cool and bracing from the eastward, and the immense preparations for the final embarkation were made with less fatigue of horses and men than had been experienced during any day for the last month.

The destination of the troops, the route they were to go, or whether they were all to move or only part were kept wholly a secret. Up to the last moment when they fell in for the march, the majority supposed they would go down the river in transports, while not a few supposed we were about to march "on to Richmond." All, however, were of one mind. They were rejoiced beyond expression to get away from Harrison's Landing, from its suffocating dust, and stench, its myriads of tormenting flies, its suspense, death and inaction.

THE RETURN OF GENS. M'CALL AND REYNOLDS.

The monotony of camp life was broken on Thursday by the return from captivity of Brig.-Gens. McCall and Reynolds, with a large number of other officers, from Richmond. They were received by the troops of their respective commands with great enthusiasm. Gen. McCall made an address to his brigade at the evening parade, who cheered themselves almost hoarse. Gen. Reynolds' reception was equally enthusiastic.

THE ORDER TO FALL IN.

The troops of Porter's Corps had hardly partaken of their evening meal when the order to march was received. It was quite dark, however, before the tents were struck. By 8 o'clock P. M., Morell's Division was in line, and in light marching order upon the plain fronting that General's headquarters. It was 11½ o'clock when the column moved. Col. Berdan, with his regiment of sharpshooters, led the advance, a position which they maintained throughout the march. Had there been an attack these troops would have been used as skirmishers. Happily their services were not called for. A few bonfires lighted up the encampment, but these were soon extinguished under orders. Silence reigned throughout the camp. The wagon trains had already taken up their position along the road. The soldiers stood mute, or talked in a suppressed tone of voice.

Nothing broke the ominous stillness save the occasional scream of some steam-whistle on the river, where the greatest activity prevailed all day in shipping army materials. Gen. Morell, with his Staff, moved in the advance and halted the column at less than two miles distance, near Gen. Sykes' deserted headquarters, in order to straighten out the line. Here a pause of two hours and more occurred, during which the troops lay down upon the ground to enjoy a brief season of repose preparatory to the final start. The officers mostly remained in their saddles. A few falling drops from an overcast sky indicated rain, but it passed off, and at 2½ o'clock the column moved forward.

Gen. Sykes' Division had taken up the line of march and were already several hours on the road. Gen. Smith's camp, which occupied the front, and held the long line of intrenchments, was all astir as we came up to them beyond Herring Creek at 3 o'clock in the morning. Their numerous camp-fires reflected the shadowy outlines of groups of soldiers busy in preparing the last meal. The movement was painfully dignified and slow, and the cavalcade seemed to linger as if reluctant to leave the spot, or as if afraid of crowding upon some other portion of the army in our front.

The road for five miles was dotted here and there with the temporary shelters of the pickets,—many of whom, off duty, were soundly sleeping under shelter-tents, or sloping roofs of fence-rails covered with straw. The residents along the line of march had not yet begun to stir, and were wholly unconscious of the fact that the grand army was passing. At each pause of the column, the men sprang over the fences into the corn-fields, and brought out hands full of choice-roasting ears, which they carried along with them until a final halt should afford time to cook them for breakfast.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE.

At 8 o'clock A. M., the head of the column halted at Charles City Court-House, the old county seat, where half an hour was spent in predaring and eating the morning meal. All the *city* there is here consists of the two buildings constituting the Court-House and Clerk's Office, which contained the county records. There is an old hotel building on the opposite side of the road, with a wide-spreading porch, whose frameless windows and vacant doorways testify that it was long since abandoned to the owls and bats.

The Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick and covered with slate. It was erected during the last half of the seventeenth century, and contains the oldest records of any other county in the State. I regret to say that all these old books, with the records of real estate titles and other papers, which must be of great value to the country, have been wantonly scattered in confusion about the premises covering the floors and dooryards, and are almost wholly destroyed. A more impressive exhibition of the destructive effects of war could scarcely be imagined, than to see those old and cherished books of record and title papers scattered to the winds or trodden under foot. Spme portion of these records date back to 1600 and 1675, and exhibit some neat and masterly specimens of penmanship. Charcoal caricatures, of fierce and mustachoed horsemen, ornamented the whitewashed walls, evidently intended to counterfeit some cavalry officer of the German persuasion. The premises are thickly overgrown with rank weeds, and neglect and decay are stamped on everything around. I cannot persuade myself that New-England soldiers would be guilty of such vandalism.

STATE OF THE ROADS.

The roads through this part of Virginia are now in excellent condition, and with the exception of an occasional "run," with its steep and stony acclivities, and wet crossing, presents no obstacle to a tolerably rapid march. The district traversed by Porter's Corps is said to be the garden of Virginia. At present, however, it more nearly resembles a wilderness, on account of the deserted and uncultivated state of the farms. The large majority of the estates are almost wholly deserted and overgrown with rank weeds. The owners have gone to the wars, and the negroes have gone with them, or have run and found their way into the lines of the National army.

At Colesville, a fine old estate within two miles of Charles City, a large part of the farm lies waste, the owner, a specimen of the old Virginia gentleman, remaining at home to lament his misfortunes, and to look after what remains of the property and negroes. He tells a dismal story of the desolation among his neighbors' properties. Many farmers, he stated, have lost all their hands and their places have been visited by the soldiers, who have taken away whole flocks of shee, and devoured the pigs and poultry. Some persons, he asserts, have lost $20,000 and $30,000 worth of property. Of course he includes the value of the absconding slaves. Some of the best of his own negroes had "ungratefully" left him also. We paid him twenty-five cents for a quart of milk, which indicated some decay, also, in Virginia hospitality. The milk was good, though the price tasted strongly secesh.

FORAGING BY THE SOLDIERS.

With a prudent regard to the lean condition of their haversacks, the soldiers who brought up the rear of the colhmn seemed determined not to come short of rations, and availed themselves of every opportunity to obtain supplies. The people of Virginia—at least this part of it—are beginning to experience, for the first time, the presence of real war. Comparatively few men can be found on the various estates, which is strongly suggestive of the fact that they gone to swell the ranks of the secession army. A great many "widows" abound along the road.

These pleaded piteously to have their hens, ducks and geese spared, but in most cases they were unheeded, unless the occupants seeme really poor. The hearts of the soldiers were below their stomachs, which were generally too clamorous to permit these appeals to reach the relenting spot. Everywhere one could hear the imploring screams of motherly hens torn ruthlessly from their unpitied brood. Ducks quacked, geese squawked, and turkeys gobbled and gave up the ghost. The pigs generally "smelt a mice," and skedaddled out of reach, or hid in the tall grass.

Frequently officers would pause for a moment opposite some farmer's gate, to see that their respective commands passed by without committing depredations, but generally there were large parties of stragglers, purposely lingering behind the regiment, and these would skillfully execute flank movements upon hen roosts and barnyards, charging with *unwonted* gallantry upon the retreating columns of fowls, or mounting the imminent *deadly* breach through some barn door or window, incautiously left open by the proprietor, and returning with the spoils in the shape of full-breasted Spring chickens and other luxuries. Mrs. Christian was used in an unchristian manner, having most of her young stock carried off by the hungry crowd. Her appeals, aided by your correspondent, were for a time successful; but as the day passed on the soldiers grew less scrupulous, as their appetites grew stronger, and then even the officers found it impossible to restrain them. In spite of my *general principles* I found this individual application of them a difficult task. Mrs. Christian seemed indeed a widow, and a very lady-like person, and withal had a family of sixteen children, white and black, to provide for. The soldiers, however, found out that she had a son in the Confederate army, and "allowed" that he ought to have remained at home and looked after the chickens. Finding it impossible longer to withstand the impetuous charge of the troops, "we" ordered our horse, and beat a retreat, leaving the household in tears, and the neighboring atmosphere resonant with the outcries of expiring poultry, and alive with flying feathers. The carnage was terrible, and my pen falters at any further description of the scene.

While tarrying here for the two-fold purpose of pleading for the widow and eating my dinner, the column, crowding the road for miles, passed by, leaving only stragglers intent on plunder. For nearly ten miles the road was as level as a house floor, and this part of the march was performed more rapidly than the previous portion of the journey. The Quartermasters had their hands full in keeping the road clear and hurrying forward the teams. No accidents occurred to the train, which, considering its great length, reflects much credit upon the teamsters, as well as the Quartermasters on whom devolved the duty of conducting their respective regimental teams in safety. It was a noticeable fact that a considerable portion of the drivers are blacks. I learned that many of the teamsters had become tired of the war, and had resigned and gone home. In all such cases, black-men, who are skillful teamsters, are uniformly employed in their places. They are well acquainted with the management of mules, and succeed in this department of the service very well.

VIRGINIA MILES.

No one who has not traveled in Virginia can form any idea of the length of its miles. Our chart, which we found very accurate in distances and soundings along the river, was wholly at fault on the roads. It is eight miles from Harrison's to Charles City Courthouse, and at least 16 from there to to the Chickahominy River. Thence it is 12 long miles to Williamsburgh, and the same from that place to Yorktown by the road we traveled. Deceived by these distances, which do not measure much more than half that number of miles on the map, the roads running nearly straight, it was dark before I overtook the retreating column. The last three miles led me through a narrow and very dark road, abounding in stony and hilly ground, through which neither horse nor rider could see the way. Emerging finally into an open country, your reporter turned off upon a road leading to the right, and navigating into a large field made his lodgings for the night in a wheat-sack. The horse ate about half his master's bed before morning, and during that night he had a dreamy consciousness that he had taken lodgings at a second rate hotel, and thought the chambermaid had forgotten to put an eqtra blanket on the bed. The wind blew cold from the northward, and before morning the had symptoms of a Chickahominy chill.

Early daylight revealed the James River to the right and the Chickahaminy within half a mild, with two gunboats lying near by to protect the crossing of the troops. Steamers also lay not far away, for use if needed.

The pontoon bridge across Barrett's Ferry consisted of some one hundred pontoon boats, ooe-half of them entirely new; the platforms and stringers were also about half new. The bridge was constructed by the Engineer Brigade, and was an excellent and substantial structure, reflecting credit upon its architects. The largest part of the Army of the Potomac passed over it without accident, and so far as I could judge it would stand for half a century. The *Jacob Bell* and two other armed vessels lay within a few hundred yards to guard the passage of the troops and train.

The army halted during Friday night on the north banks of the river, and took up the line of march at 7 o'clock Saturday morning for Williamsburgh, which the advance of Porter's corps entered about 11 o'clock A. M.

THE FEELING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN.

By some means rumors of our coming had preceded us, and the citizens of the place manifested the greatest delight at what they were told was a grand and precipitate retreat of the army.

On entering the town guards were carefully stationed in the principal streets to protect the citizens and their houses and property.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The slaves, however, immedtately took the alarm. The Union army, they said, was going the wrong way for them, and before night scores of the black population, who hitherto had remained in conscious security, packed up and prepared to leave. This alarmed the neighbors, who began to make efforts to calm their fears and to persuade them to remain. Promises of protection and good usage were freely made, but it was all of no avail. The prospect of seeing the secession army again in the town produced a perfect panic, and it is believed that the whole black population would leave and proceed to Fort Monroe. Some of the more violent of the slaveholders resorted to threats, and one man, Thos. Coles, occupied the whole day of Friday and Saturday in running bullets with which to shoot down the fugitives after the army had passed. He was arrested and held to answer by Gov. Campbell, the Military Governor of the place. The corps encamped at Williamsburgh, and then took up the line of march early on Sunday morning.

They made a halt at Yorktown until Monday morning, when they again moved forward, and would no doubt reach Fort Monroe on Tuesday.

SYKES' DIVISION ARRIVED ON MONDAY.

The last soldier of the retiring army passed the Chickahominy at 2 o'clodk Monday night. There has been no attack upon the rear, no loss of any kind, and this retrograde movement has been a perfect success. Gen. McClellan and staff were at Williamsburgh last evening, all well. Laus Deo. E. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening furnishes the following information:

The Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree.

Gen. McClellan, it was understood, was at Williamsburgh yesterday morning.

Fitz John Porter's Division, which was on the opposite side of the James River, has also come down the Peninsula.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up the James River as far as the Chickahominy, to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday morning to the Fortress, reporting everything satisfactory.

The weather was cool and delightful, and most favorable for the movement of troops.

Most of the gunboats came down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 17.

A great number of steamships, steamboats and schooners are now in this harbor, loaded with disabled soldiers and commissary stores; also camp equipages, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing, and apparently awaiting orders.

The Harrison Landing mailboats made their regular trips up to yesterday, when they were hauled off.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. McClellan's army to-day, but last evening they were successfully crossing the Chickahominy, *en route* to Williamsburgh, where his advance had arrived, and last night their baggage train was passing through Yorktown, toward Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bayou Sara Taken Possession of by the National Forces.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 13th, states that the Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses and quartering a garrison there; also, that the rebels have been reinforced in Arkansas; that the ordnance stores there have been increased and that Gen. Holmes has assumed command of that State.

The *Appeal* contains a long editorial in which it says the sooner we cease to look for foreign aid or European intervention the better for all concerned.

The writer also designates Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce and Seymour, of Connecticut, with some half dozen other prominent men, as the only true friends the South can count upon in the North.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Passports.

The Enrollment Preparatory to the Draft.

DIRECTIONS TO THE ENROLLING OFFICERS.

Address of the Chief Enrolling Officer to the Citizens.

IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO PASSPORTS.

HOW A PERSON LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY MAY LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Provost-Marshal Kennedy has just received the following from Washington, which, at this time, will prove of much interest to the public, and especially to those who are liable to be drafted, and who wish to leave the country for purposes of business:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: I herewith inclose, for your information, a copy of corespondence between the Department of State and the War Department, in reference to applications for passports by persons liable to military duty. In accordance with the regulations therein stated, this Department will grant applications for passports only when accompanied by evidence that the requirements of the War Department have been duly complied with.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 14, 1862.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, &c., War Department:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you the inclosed applications for passports, all of which are based upon circumstances claimed to be peculiar, and some of which are accompanied by the offer to give any required security for the performance of military duty personally or by substitute.

Will you have the goodness to inform this Department whether the War Department deem it advisable that the passports so applied for shall be granted or refused, and if granted, upon what terms and conditions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
F. W. SEWARD, Asst. Sec'y of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State:

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to say that this Department requires all citizens liable to be drafted, desiring to go to a foreign country, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional to perform military duty, if drafted, or provide a substitute. Any citizen liable to be drafted, by giving said bond, is entitled to a passport or permit to leave the United States at pleasure.

I inclose the instructions of this Department of the 11th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

ORDERS FROM THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MAKING ENROLLMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—The following directions for the guidance of officers employed in making the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the City and County of New-York are hereby promulgated, and will be strictly enforced.

By order of WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General, Chief Enrolling Officer.

1. The duties of each person employed in making the enrollment will be confined to his particular district, unless otherwise ordered by the Enrolling Officer.

2. He will visit all the houses in his district in the numerical order of their respective streets, and will inquire in a courteous and respectful manner the names and ages of all white male residents therein; and he will enter in the book furnished the names, ages, and places of residence of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, inclusive. Should any house be vacant, he will enter the number of such house, and the fact of its vacancy, in order to show that every house in his district has been visited.

Any want of courtesy or improper conduct on the part of persons making the enrollment, will be punished by immediate dismissal from the service and forfeiture of pay.

3. He will be particular to obtain an accurate list of the names, ages, and places of residence of all clerks in stores, permanent guests in hotels and boarding-houses, and persons employed in manufacturing establishments.

4. Should he be interfered with in the performance of his duty, or should any person refuse to furnish the information required, he will explain to such person the consequences of such interference or refusal, and should the same be persisted in, he will proceed to the nearest Police Precinct, where he will lodge a complaint to the end that the Provost-Marshal's guard may forthwith arrest such persons.

5. He will report at the Enrollment offices, No. 82 Broadway, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ o'clock, and will receive his enrollment book; he will in like manner report at said office every evening, at 5½ o'clock, and return his books to the enrolling officer. In case of failure, or want of punctuality in the performance of the duty above mentioned, he will be dismissed from service, or forfeit a day's pay, at the option of the enrolling officer.

6. His employment in the performance of these duties may at any time be terminated, at the option of the enrolling officer.

7. He shall in all respects obey any further orders which the enrolling officer may give him from time to time in reference to the enrollment.

8. His signature to these Directions shall be deemed an agreement on his part to comply with the terms thereof, and to be bound thereby.

Dated Aug. 19, 1862.

The appointment of enrolling officers will be announced to-day.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862.

To the Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn:

In obedience to orders from the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New-York, a thorough enrollment is about to be made, under my direction, of all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years residing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

For the purpose of making this enrollment, I have appointed one or more persons in each of the several election districts of the above-named cities, each of whom bears a commission under my hand, and is fully authorized, between the hours of 7½ o'clock in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, to inquire, in a courteous and proper manner, of the occupants of all dwelling-houses, stores, tenements and other buildings in the said cities, the names and ages of the residents thereof; and inasmuch as equity requires that the names of all persons liable to military duty should be enrolled, so that the proposed draft may not fall with undue severity upon any class of our people, I respectfully urge all good citizens to aid the enrolling officers in the performance of their arduous duties, by giving them freely the information required; and I warn all evil-disposed persons (if any such there be) that by withholding such information, or interfering with the enrolling officers, they will render themselves liable to instant arrest by the Provost-Marshal's guard and severe punishment.

I further request that any improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers may be reported at the office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the Academy of Music, in the City of Brooklyn, without delay.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Yesterday the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, presented a more crowded appearance than ever. More than three hundred recruits for regiments in the field were enrolled, and over a thousand were on hand to receive the Government bounty, payment of which has been partially delayed for a day or two. The inspection of men is very strict under the new orders from the War Department, and recruits for cavalry have to show their capacity for the management of horses. To enable them to do this, a pony is kept in attendance all day, on which candidates are put through their paces. It is said at the White-street office that Duryee's Zouaves are nearly filled up, and that Sickles' Brigade is rapidly approaching its original strength.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The press of work in Gen. Arthur's office continues to increase daily. He and his aids do wonders in their endeavors to fill all the requisitions for uniforms and equipments constantly piling in upon them, but the work all the while threatens to get ahead of them.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Clerks in the United States Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-street, to encourage enlistments in the City. From this sum a reward of $30 each is offered to one hundred men volunteering into one or more of the regiments now in the field.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Quartermaster-General Arthur has fitted up the Park Barracks, so that two regiments can be accommodated there at one time. All the arrangements are on the most liberal and comfortable scale. The Rochester Regiment, the One Hundred and Eighth New-York State Volunteers, commanded by Col. O. H. Palmer, is expected there this morning, and to-morrow a regiment will arrive from Albany. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Connecticut are expected to arrive during the week. To several of these regiments Connecticut residents will, if possible, give a public reception. Col. A. H. Almy will have them in his care during their passage through this City.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms provided the soldiers of Sickles' veteran command have acted as a first-class advertisement for the brigade, and brought in shoals of recruits. The recruiting camp in the City Hall-park is crowded all day long, and of all the organizations in the field, this seems—next to Duryee's Zouaves—to be the most popular.

THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. J. W. Dempsey, who was reported to have gone to Washington to congratulate his old friend and fellow-prisoner, Col. Corcoran, is still in this City, busily recruiting for his regiment, which renders it impossible at present for him to leave. Yesterday he dispatched his usual weekly squad of thirty men for McClellan's army, and now that the Union Defence Committee have included the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers among its beneficiaries, he is enabled to offer recruits $89 in cash, besides their pay.

PARADE OF THE RESERVE MILITIA—GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders, relative to the organization of the Reserve Militia for the general parade preceding the drafts, have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters No. 63 and Special Orders No. 434, the commandants of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades will assign supernumerary officers, residing within the bounds of the First Division, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the absence of the officers of the several regiments now on duty in the field, for the purpose of holding the parade of the Reserve Militia on the first Monday of September next.

Supernumerary officers desirous to retain their positions in the Exempt Corps are directed to report to the Brigadiers of said brigades for duty, at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, between the hours of four and six o'clock, for the purpose of being assigned to this duty, at which time and place the commandants of brigades will attend for that purpose, with lists of the vacant company districts. By order of
Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

THE QUOTA FROM KINGS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors have fixed the following as the quota under the last call to be raised by Wards and towns in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings:

1st Ward	97	13th Ward	250
2d Ward	134	14th Ward	222
3d Ward	144	15th Ward	152
4th Ward	169	16th Ward	304
5th Ward	250	17th Ward	114
6th Ward	327	18th Ward	62
7th Ward	174	19th Ward	97
8th Ward	132	New Lotts	47
9th Ward	249	Gravesend	19
10th Ward	362	Flatlands	24
11th Ward	414	New-Utrecht	40
12th Ward	159	Flatbush	50

THE SIXTEENTH MAINE COMING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Maine Sixteenth arrived at 6 o'clock and left at 8 *via* Fall River steamboat route for New-York and the South. It is a fine body of men, thoroughly equipped.

STATE TROOPS ON THE WAY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Albany Regiment, one of the best ever sent from this city, left at 6 o'clock to-night for New-York.

The Board of Supervisors to-day agreed, by vote, to continue payment of County bounty of $50 to recruits.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

A war meeting is to be held to-night (Wednesday) at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of raising the quota of Middletown by volunteering. A warlike spirit is abroad, and the men of Middletown feel confident that they will raise their quota without compulsory measures. A large and influential committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions. Among the speakers who are expected to address the meeting to-night are Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Mr. George Wm. Curtis, and other distinguished orators.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Reported Defeat of State Troops Near Lexington—Arrival of Gen. Lane with Reinforcements, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Hon. John S. Phelps, Military Governor, and Wm. F. Switzler, Secretary of State of Arkansas, left yesterday for Helena, Ark.

Cols. McNeill and Guitar have been promoted to Brigadier-Generals of the enrolled militia, for the recent battles with the guerrillas.

The city was full of vague rumors yesterday that a fight had occurred on Friday last, near Lexington, between about 800 National troops and the guerrillas of Quantrell, Hayes and Hughes, in which the Nationals were defeated; but no official advices have yet been received.

Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday at Lone Jack, Jackson County, about twenty miles southwest of Lexington, between parts of Cols. Phillips and Crittenden's Regiments of State troops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 rebels, under Quantrell and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State forces, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. Official accounts are expected to-day.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 18.

Brig.-Gen. Lane has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of the place certain. The gunboat *Werner* is also here, which can do valuable service in case of attack. Some of Quantrell's guerrilla orders have been found near here. They ask all persons wishing to escape being drafted into the National army to join his camps, where they will find arms and ammunition to operate against the National troops at every possible point. They also state that every man liable to be drafted into the United States army who is found going to any National military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabout of Southern men, shall be shot wherever found; also, any one known to have paid money to the National Government to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattels and property taken for the use of the Southern army. These orders emanated from the commanding officers, recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Accounts of Affairs on the Mississippi.

The Battle of Baton Rouge and the Destruction of the Arkansas.

Reports of Admiral Farragut and Capt. Porter.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral Farragut, and among them is the following:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, not because I held this iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did.

On the 4th instant I sent the *Tennessee* up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place.

On the night of the 5th she returned with information, the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and the two gunboats, *Webb* and *Music*, and calling for assistance.

At daylight the *Hartford* was under weigh for this place with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as ready.

I arrived here to-day, at 12 o'clock M., in company with the *Brooklyn*, *Westfield*, *Clinton*, *Jackson* and *Sciota*.

I had sent the *Cayuga* up before, agreeable to a request from Gen. Butler, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival I was informed by Commander W. D. Porter that yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the enemy's forces, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked Gen. Williams and drove in his pickets, etc. Gen Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him.

The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 A. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles, but, unfortunately, the gallant Gen. Williams, while cheering on his men, received a Minié ball through the heart.

Gen. Williams had informed Lieut.-Commanding Ransom, the evening before, of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so, our gunboats, the *Kineo* and *Kathadin*, opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the State-house which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter with the gunboats went up stream after the ram *Arkansas*, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict.

According to the preconcerted plan, as he came within gun-shot, he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the *Essex*.

Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point toward him, and loaded with incendiary shells. After his first discharge with this projectile, a rush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished.

They backed her ashore and made a line fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for Secessia, but on the return of the *Essex* not a soul was to be seen.

I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to New-Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding W. G. Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Commander W. D. Porter's dispatch to Admiral Farragut, is thus given:

"SIR: This morning at 8 I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram *Arkansas* and blew her up. There is not a fragment of her left."

Lieuts. Ransom and Roe, and also Commander W. D. Porter, each give a circumstantial account of the affair.

Lieut. Roe says that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, (Baton Rouge,) and that information is received that to the 6,000 already in the vicinity, 4,000 more are approaching from Manchac and others from Vicksburgh. "I keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief of the troops here, ready to open fire when and where he may desire."

Commander Porter says the *Arkansas* had a crew of 180 men, and mounted ten guns, six 8-inch and four 50-pound rifles. The gunboat *Essex*, commanded by him, mounts seven guns, and had only 40 men on duty at the time of our going into action.

THE LAST OF THE ARKANSAS.

The following rebel account of the *Arkansas* is submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Farragut:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.

SIR: Since forwarding the reports of Lieuts. Fairfax, Ransom and Roe, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the ram *Arkansas*, all of whom I have catechised very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passing the fleets, and they also agree as to the number of killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number of wounded.

At Vicksburgh they plated the deck with iron, and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lieut. H. K. Stevens, Lieut. Brown having been taken sick at Vicksburgh, with the intention of making a combined attack with Gen. Breckinridge upon Baton Rouge, but her port engine broke down. They repaired it in the course of the day, and went out to meet the *Essex*. The next morning, when they saw her coming up, the starboard engine gave way, and they ran her ashore, she being perfectly unmanageable. They say that when our gunboats were seen coming up, and the *Essex* commenced firing, the Captain set the ram on fire, and told the crew to run ashore.

They also state that the gunboats *Webb* and *Music* were sent for to tow her up the river, but that they did not arrive, and neither of them had been seen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

Admiral Farragut, under date of the 10th August, thus addresses the Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I regret to inform the Department that at the town of Donaldsonville they have pursued a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy their town. The last time I passed up to Baton Rouge to the support of the army, I anchored about six miles above Donaldsonville, and heard them fire upon the vessels coming up; first upon the [illegible], and next upon the Brooklyn. In the latter case they made a mistake, and it was so quickly returned that they ran away. The next night they fired again upon the *St. Charles.* I therefore ordered them to send their women and children out of town, as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down the river, and I fulfilled my promise to a certain extent.

I burnt down the hotels and wharf buildings; also the dwelling-house and other buildings of a Mr. Phillippe Sandz, who is said to be a Captain of guerrillas. He fired upon our men, but they chased him off.

We also brought off some ten or twelve of his negroes, and supplied ourselves with cattle and sheep from his place.

Commander Wainwright died on the 10th inst., after an illness of two weeks.

FULL OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PORTER.

United States Gunboat Essex,
Off Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: On the evening of the 4th inst. I was informed by Gen. Williams, commanding the United States forces at this post, that the enemy, in considerable strength, was moving on this place.

The rebel ram *Arkansas*, with two gunboats from the Red River—the *Webb* and *Music*—were also in the vicinity of the city to support the attack of the rebel army.

I made such a disposition of the naval force under my command as I thought would give the most aid to our small force on shore.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, the enemy made an attack on our land forces, and drove in the left wing of our army, killing Gen. Williams. Our men retreating, I opened fire from the *Essex* with shot and shell over them on the advancing enemy, and turned them back with considerable loss. It was doubtless the intention of the enemy to make a simultaneous attack by land and water, but the fire of the *Essex*, driving the rebels back, evidently disconcerted their plans.

Though not making her appearance, I had information of the vicinity of the ram *Arkansas* about four miles above my anchorage on the river, and this morning I determined to steam up the river, attack her, and, if possible, prevent her rendering further assistance to the land forces she was coöperating with. At 10 A. M. I came in sight of her at the distance of half a mile, and immediately opened fire. After an action of about twenty minutes I succeeded in setting her on fire, and at meridian she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

The *Arkansas* had a crew of one hundred and eighty men, and mounted ten guns—six 8-inch, and four 50-pounder rifled cannon. This vessel—the *Essex*—mounts only seven guns, and had only forty men on duty at the time of our going into action. My First Master, Mr. R. K. Riley was in the sick hospital, and his place was supplied by Second Master David Porter Rosenmiller, who conducted himself to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PORTER,
Commanding Division of Flotilla in Western Waters.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS—BOMBARDMENT OF DONALDSONVILLE.

United States Gunboat Cayuga,
New-Orleans, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The attack upon Baton Rouge had been anticipated for a day or two, by reports from outside. It had been known for some weeks that a body of Confederate troops were not many miles away, supposed to be under command of Gen. Lovell. I mentioned this in my last letter; also that we had had two alarms from the pickets, causing a turn out of the soldiers, and that preparations had been made on the gunboats to defend the town.

The attack was made at a little before daylight, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and it was not till 10 o'clock in the forenoon that the enemy were decisively repulsed and driven beyond our lines, which now extend no further out than before, but include the entire battle-ground. The fight extended over a surface about a mile square, reaching through the whole grove bordering the city, and over the cornfields next outside. The cemetery, in which I am told the ashes of "Old Zack" have lain in peace for a dozen years, was nearly in the centre of the battle-field. The cemetery is but little more than a mile and a half from the river.

The Fourth Wisconsin and Ninth Connecticut regiments, comprising the left wing, covering the arsenal barracks, hospital barracks, and reaching through the upper part of the town, were not engaged. The five other regiments and four of the five batteries had severe fighting to do. Nims' famous Massachusetts battery was on the field, and did good execution. But owing to the dense fog at the time, which retained the smoke so that no long range could be safely taken, the fight was a close-handed one, and had to be left principally to the regiments. The most terrific part of it fell upon the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, who led the centre, and maintained it out heroically. They had but 450 men in the field, 120 of whom were killed or severely wounded. The other regiments engaged were the Sixth Michigan, Fourteenth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts and Seventh Vermont. None of them had full ranks. After the battle was over it was ascertained, to the astonishment of every one, that the whole number of our soldiers in the fight had been less than 2,900. Our loss in killed and wounded was something over 300. The rebel force is not estimated below 6,000. It consisted of the Louisiana Brigade, (Fourth and Thirtieth regiments,) under Gen. Allen, killed; Col. Boyd's Louisiana Battalion, the Mississippi Brigade, Fifth Kentucky Regiment, and other divisions unknown. It is disputed whether Gen Lovell was among them. It is certain that neither he nor Maj.-Gen. Ruggles was commander of their forces. I saw the request for permission to bury their dead, and attend to their wounded, which was signed by John C. Breckinridge, as General-in-Chief.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, who had command of our army here, was shot from his horse in the front of the battle, while shouting to his soldiers and cheering them on. He was one of the first who fell. The command then devolved upon Col. Cahill, of the Ninth Connecticut, until Col. Halbert E. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin, arrived from New-Orleans. That, however, was not till the next day; he is now Military Commander of the post.

Col. Cahill replied to Gen. Breckinridge's communication that his request could not be granted; that the burial of the dead and care of the wounded must be left to our men. Soon after, the Surgeon and Aid-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. Clark, who had been mortally wounded, and taken on our side, came and surrendered themselves as prisoners, that he might have necessary care. They reported Gen. Hill, of the rebels, severely wounded in the thigh, and thought their loss in killed, wounded, and missing was between five and eight hundred. At any rate there were more than twice as many rebel bodies found as there were bodies of National soldiers. I could not ascertain how many prisoners were taken, but I saw 110 on the *Diana*, to be sent to New-Orleans, and more were to follow them. At the time our gunboat left very few statistics of the engagement had been made out.

The day after the battle I rode over the entire ground, with a mounted guard sent by Col. Paine. It was not then known how far the enemy had retreated; it is now believed they are but a few miles back. The wounded on both sides had been removed, and all our dead buried; the work of burying the rebels had just commenced. One incident of the battle was that the camp of the Twenty-first Indiana was taken possession of by a Mississippi Regiment, who sat down to finish the breakfast from which the Indiana boys had been hastily called; but a torrent of grape and canister from one of the batteries quickly drove them out. Twelve of the Mississippians were still lying around the tables of uneaten breakfast. [illegible] where the gunboats' shells burst were marked by horrid mutilation of the bodies; they were thrown chiefly on the outer side of the grounds, to keep clear of our own troops.

Thursday morning, the second day after the battle, the flag-ship *Hartford*, sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* and gunboats *Oneida, Pinola, Clifton* and *Westfield* arrived in front of Baton Rouge. The armed boats in the river, on the day of the fight, were: the *Essex*, flag-boat of Capt. Porter, belonging to the river fleet of Commodore Davis; the ram *Sumter*, of the same fleet, and the gunboats *Kineo, Katahdin* and *Cayuga*, of Commodore Farragut's fleet. The ram *Arkansas* came down to cooperate with the rebel troops. It made no attempt to sink any vessel at Baton Rouge; it only came down within cannon-shot of our boats, fired a few times, and went up again three miles around a point, where it remained till the next morning. The *Essex* and *Cayuga* then steamed up to engage it, the latter having orders to keep astern until the ram should come down. After some manœuvering on the part of the ram, and a few shots from the *Essex*, it was run ashore and fired. We moved near to the *Essex*, when Lieut. Fairfax asked Capt. Porter how the ram got afire; he answered: "I threw an *eight-inch incendiary shell* into it—one of my own make." This was received as a joke, on our vessel. It is known that their engines were out of repair, and very unreliable in their movements; that is doubtless the reason why they retired behind the point while the battle behind the town was going on, and our gunboats were assisting our army. A shell may have exploded in the ram, disabling it still more, and hastening Capt. Brown in deciding its fate. At ten minutes past twelve, the flames reached the magazine; we saw a sheet of solid fire, with a thousand fragments flying from their centre—then the terrific report, like the crack of doom—then there was a great, dense white cloud, craped around the edge with inky black—and all was over. We were one mile and a half distant.

On Wednesday night, the 6th, the old line packet steamboat *Whiteman*, was sent away for New-Orleans with about 120 of our wounded, and a few prisoners. Among the latter was a rebel Lieutenant, who, it is said, so plied the captain and pilot, not very staunch Union men probably, with liquor, that they cared nothing for the safety of the boat. The *Whiteman* when it met the fleet, tried hard to come into collision with the *Brooklyn* and *Pinola*, and succeeded in striking the *Oneida* with such violence as to sink in a few minutes, carrying 50 of our helpless wounded men to the bottom of the river. A lady who had come to nurse them was also drowned. The body of Gen. Williams was on board, but was subsequently recovered.

When the fleet passed Donaldsonville, on their way to Baton Rouge, they were fired into by a guerrilla band. Commodore Farragut sent a gunboat down from Baton Rouge on Thursday, the 7th, advising them of his intention to destroy the town, that they might remove their women and children.

Yesterday morning the *Hartford*, (flagship, with Commodore Farragut,) *Brooklyn* and *Cayuga* left their anchorage in front of Baton Rouge, and came down to New-Orleans. On our way we stopped three hours in front of Donaldsonville, and shelled and burned the town—making sure destruction of all public and principal buildings. Boats went ashore from the *Hartford* and *Cayuga*; not over fifty people made their appearance in the town. Donaldsonville was Capital of the State until 1847: its population was about 1,500.

Capt. Wainwright, commander of the flagship *Hartford*, is dangerously ill.

Brig.-Gen. Clarke has had his leg amputated, and has been removed to the house of a personal sympathizer and friend. From his advanced age, the character of the wound and the heat of the weather, his case is pronounced hopeless.

A large number of our wounded in the hospitals here were wounded in the legs, showing that the rebels *fired low.*

NYM.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

From the Delta, Aug. 7.

The repulse of Gen. Breckinridge is one of the most signal victories yet achieved by the Union arms. The rebel chief came with sixteen regiments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and ten pieces of field artillery. Before he set out on the fatal march, he assured his soldiers that they would breakfast in the capital of the State. The feast they found in readiness was something they did not anticipate.

The conflict was fierce. From 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock the fight was furious. Three of their regiments attacked the Twenty-first Indiana, and for a moment produced dismay; but the gallant Williams rode up, crying, "Now, my men, charge again, and the day is ours." The braves responded, recaptured their last gun; but Williams was dead. It was a costly victory. Yet the hero whom we mourn would not count it so.

Gen. Breckinridge commenced retreating at 10 o'clock, and at noon his men were ten miles from the scene of defeat.

HONORABLE MENTION.

From the Delta.

Col. Thomas W. Cahill, the gallant commander of the Ninth Connecticut (Irish) Volunteers, is entitled to high praise for coolness and discretion at the battle of Baton Rouge. Col. Cahill is of Irish parentage, and a connection, we believe, of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cahill, who, it will be recollected, was in this country a few years ago. We have a good account, too, of the conduct of Lieut. Henry H. Elliott, Gen. Williams' acting Adjutant-General. Let him be promoted. There is nothing so much inspires the soldier as the belief that his services are appreciated.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, which had just returned from severe service near Vicksburgh, participated in the battle at Baton Rouge. It is sufficient evidence that they were at their post, discharging faithfully the trust reposed in them, that their gallant Colonel, George Roberts, fell mortally wounded in the thickest of the fight. He was a good officer, a true patriot, and an honorable, high-minded man. He first went into the service as a Lieutenant in Company A, of the First Regiment (three months' men) Vermont Volunteers. When the Seventh Regiment was called for he was tendered the Colonelcy, and in every particular has proved the selection a good one; and though dying in a glorious cause, his loss will be severely felt both by his regiment and his many friends in his native State, where he was so well and favorably known. His remains were brought to this city on Friday, whence they will be sent home, there to sleep the honored sleep of those who die fighting for the maintenance of government and law, against treason and traitors.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

Gen. Charles Clark and one of his Aids-de-Camp were brought to the city yesterday as prisoners of war. They were taken at Baton Rouge in the battle of the 5th inst. Gen. Clark is a planter in Bolivar County, Miss., a distinguished lawyer, and served as a volunteer in the war with Mexico. He is severely wounded in the thigh, and we understand is attended by Dr. Warren Stone.

From the Picayune.

The Col. "Allen" mentioned in the report from Baton Rouge as having been taken prisoner "mortally wounded," is not W. H. Allen, as stated, but Col. Henry Watkins Allen, of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. Col. Allen was a sugar planter of the parish of West Baton Rouge, a native of Virginia, who has lived in this State many years. He represented West Baton Rouge as long as he pleased in the State Legislature, and was a gentleman of genial qualities, agreeable manners and literary tastes. He visited Europe a few years ago, and on his return wrote a very pleasant little volume of his reminiscences of travel. His age was about forty-three or four. He was, we believe, a widower, of handsome estate, but without children.

From the Delta, Aug. 8.

Three Confederate prisoners, captured at Baton Rouge, were brought to this city yesterday. Among them is Capt. Dapremont, who formerly kept a periodical store under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Six wounded Confederate prisoners arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge.

THE WOUNDED.

From the Delta, Aug. 9.

About forty wounded Federal soldiers, brought down from Baton Rouge yesterday, by the gunboat No. 6, were taken to St. James Hospital. Most of them did not appear to be seriously hurt. There were several Confederate wounded and prisoners by this boat, who were received in the same institution as the others. What disposition was made of the prisoners, we have not been advised.

Capt. Kelty, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, was killed in the early part of the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst.

Lieut. Howe, of the same regiment, who was supposed to have been killed, is still alive, but wounded in the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

I have gathered from a well-informed source the following interesting facts regarding the operations of the New-Orleans Banks:

The Citizens' Bank operates with a paid-up capital of one and a half millions. It has also what is called a reserve fund of a like amount—or, in other words, can call upon its stockholders to double the amount of their capital invested. This bank has a circulation of $2,408,980, against which it has in its vaults $2,205,086 in specie. The amount of its deposits is $2,131,236, against which it holds paper, maturing within ninety days, about two millions. It also holds $850,000 in exchange, which, with the State loan—$782,000—makes in all, assets considered as cash, $7,985,174, against its cash movement liabilities, $4,748,519. The affairs of this bank, therefore, appear in a very favorable light. In fact, it is difficult to conceive how it could be in a more solvent condition.

I do not know exactly what proportion of coin the banks should have in vault against their circulation, but it appears the Canal Bank, having sent away $500,000, has only $13,450 left, against a circulation of $546,037. This bank must therefore be largely *out of line.* It holds, to be sure, a large amount of foreign exchange, ($715,350,) bonds, ($950,000,) and State loan ($75,000,) which, with its paper maturing within ninety days, ($273,331,) would meet double the amount of its cash liabilities. But we must recollect that these resources are not immediately available.

The Bank of Louisiana is in a worse position than the Canal Bank, as this institution, having sent away $2,647,498, has in its vaults only $27,973, against a circulation of more than one and a half millions.

The affairs of the State Bank appear to be satisfactory, as also those of the Bank of New-Orleans—this latter, being one of what is called the free banks, works under different regulations from those which govern the banks previously named. The Crescent City Bank, also a free bank, figures in the statement without any specie in vault at all, and with a circulation of $234,000.

The other banks are all free banks, and their operations of a more or less restricted nature. I do not believe there is any doubt of their solvency, but their great trouble must be to get along without the large amounts of specie that has been sent out of their vaults, until they can realize from the other securities they hold.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A COMMISSION OF RELIEF.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 7, 1862.

Special Order, No. 246.—A Commission of Relief, to take charge of the distributions of the provisions for the poor, consisting of five members, one from each District, and a President is hereby appointed.

The Committee will have entire management of the business of gratuitous distribution of food.

They will make requisitions upon the Chief Commissary for provisions, and establish the stores of distribution, as many in each District as economy and efficiency may show need.

They will receive and decide upon all applications for relief, making careful inquiry in all cases into the character and circumstances of the applicants, so managing as to encourage loyalty to the Union, but to relieve the deserving women and children, although not loyal.

They will make requisitions upon the Financial Clerk for the sums necessary to pay expenses and labor of distribution.

They will keep separate accounts of food distributed.

First—Families of Federal recruits.
Second—Widows and friendless destitute.
Third—Families of Confederate soldiers.

They will carefully keep in a systematic manner all the books and records necessary to show, in a clear and concise manner all their transactions, ready and subject at all times to the inspection of the Government officers who may be appointed or detailed to examine or supervise them.

They will report to the Commanding-General, weekly, the number of families supplied, and the quantity of provisions distributed.

They will suspend and abolish the so-called Free Market, so soon as they are ready to make distributions.

Messrs. B. F. Flanders, President, T. B. Thorpe, E. Heath, C. Whitmore and J. B. Hubbard are appointed as such Commissioners.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE NEEDY.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 6, 1862.

Special Order No. 229.—The City Surveyor and Street Commissioners are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers married men will have the preference.

These men to be paid out of the employment and relief fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the property of the city, the Commanding General felt authorized to employ it only in the most economical manner, but it now being employed at the expense of their rebellious neighbors, the Commanding General proposes that they shall be paid the same sum that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit.; $1 50 for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS AGAIN.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 4, 1862.

General Order No. 54.—Each Bank or Banking Company in New-Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a statement of the condition of the Bank, in the form heretofore made to the Board of Currency, up to the 2d day of August, 1862, and stating specifically what their cash consists of, and where it is.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 7, 1862.

Special Order No. 247.—J. C. Ricks, D. C. Carroll and A. D. Kelly, having been absent from the city at the time of drawing up the original card "Advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans," but on their return having deemed it advisable to issue a card placing themselves in the same position, are hereby taxed in the sum of $500 each in accordance with General Order No. 55.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Provost Marshal's Office,
New-Orleans, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

In obedience to your "Special Orders," I herewith transmit a statement of the number of men subscribed to the "Alien Oath," and the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal of New-Orleans.

	Citizens.	Aliens.
Provost Court	3,695	123
Mayor's Office	175	47
Provost-Marshal's Office, N. Orleans.	6,193	2,087
Provost-Marshal's Office. Algiers	203	138
First District Police Station	327	—
Second District Police Station	275	40
Third District Police Station	670	54
Fourth District Police Station	185	10
Total	11,723	2,499
	2,499	
Aggregate	14,222	

Parole-oath to officers and soldiers of the Confederate States service:

Privates	4,933
Commissioned Officers	211

THE ASSESSMENT.

The *Delta* publishes the following list of those who have paid the assessments which Gen. Butler laid for the benefit of the poor:

Geo. Zeckendrath	$50 00	John M. Demarest	$25 00
Joseph Field	250 00	Bell & Bouligny	250 00
B. A. Dwyer & Co.	250 00	Ward & Low	500 00
J. A. Lum & Co.	37 50	Kirkpatrick & Co.	100 00
Hart & Wintz	1,250 00	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500 00
Southern Bank	2,500 00	S. H. Wood	1,250 00
A. Miltenberger	500 00	Mrs. S. H. Wood	500 00
Tarleton, Whiting & Co.	250 00	J. B. Slawson	2,500 00
Lewis & Oglesby	100 00	D. C. Young	37 50
Battle, Noble & Co.	500 00	Henderson & Gaines	250 00
W. O. Denegre	250 00	J. W. Champlin & Co	250 00
A. D. Kelly	500 00	T. Lafau	125 00
Mrs. B. B. McMahon	12 50	J. T. Aitkins	62 50
Thomas O'Donnell	12 50	McGee, Haughton & George	125 00
W. A. Johnson & Co	250 00	A. Levy & Co.	250 00
Phelps & Jones	100 00	Warren & Crawford	100 00
T. H. & G. M. Allen & Co.	500 00	John Watt & Co.	500 00
Robert Geddes	2,500 00	Moses Greenwood	100 00
J. C. McLeland	60 00	Horrell, Gayle & Co.	250 00

Under the caption "Tribulation in Carondelet-street—Excitement Among the Cotton Factors," the *Delta* thus speaks of the gentlemen whom Gen. Butler's order drew out to condole with one another:

"It is refreshing to contemplate the sorrowful visages of this funeral crowd. Some of them had been taxed hundreds and some to the tune of thousands, but all alike bore the solemn aspects of unresisting muttons led silently to slaughter. They had made their money easy, to be sure, but parting with it was like pulling teeth. Some of these men are worth a million or so; a few, perhaps, as much as ten millions, in real estate, stocks, bonds and expectations; and others again are known as *poor men*, tolerably well to do, and worth only from three to five hundred thousand dollars apiece. For these latter to be taxed as high as a hundred dollars, out of the little savings which they had laid up, by means of two and a half per cent. for advancing on cotton crops, and two and a half per cent commissions, and yet other per centage for brokerage and stealage, seemed rather hard—at least to them! No wonder that they growled. Jacob Barker's last *growl* at the latest hit of the *Delta* was as nothing in depth and intensity to that which welled up from the little cavernous offices and rolled along the [illegible] of the great mart of Carondelet-street, on the occasion to which we refer.

But, gentlemen, lamentations won't do. The poor must be employed and fed, and you must disgorge. It will never do to be said that while you lay back in cushioned divans, tasting turtle and sipping the wine-cup, dressed in fine linen and rolling in lordly carriages, that gaunt hunger stalked in the once busy streets and poverty flouted its rags under your aristocratic noses for the want of the privilege to work! Launch out, then, the needful, you favored ones of the higher walks of trade, and let the poor have work. This slight phlebottomizing of your plethoric purses will feed thousands of the deserving, and you be none the worse. By Monday, the 11th inst., the time limited by the order, we hope to see you all come up to the terms prescribed; and for our part, we shall be happy to give so flattering an account of you."

GEN. PHELPS VS. GEN. BUTLER.

The following is a continuation of the correspondence between Gens. Phelps and Butler:

GEN. PHELPS TO GEN. BUTLER.

Camp Parapet, La., Aug. 2, 1862.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

Sir: Two communications from you of this date have this moment been received. One of them refers to the raising of volunteer or militia forces, stating that I "must desist from the formation of any negro military organizations;" and the other declaring, in a spirit contrary to all usage of military service, and to all the rights and liberties of a citizen of a free Government, that my resignation will not be accepted by you; that a leave of absence until its acceptance by the President will not be granted me, and that I must see to it that your orders—which I could not obey without becoming a slave myself—are "faithfully and diligently executed."

It can be of little consequence to me as to what kind of Slavery I am to be subjected, whether to African Slavery or to that which you thus so offensively propose for me, giving me an order wholly opposed to my convictions of right, as well as of the higher scale of public necessities in the case, and insisting upon my complying with it faithfully and diligently, allowing me no room to escape with my convictions or my principles, at any sacrifice that I may make. I cannot submit to either kind of Slavery, and cannot, therefore, for a double reason, comply with your order of the 31st of July, in complying with which I should submit to both kinds—both to African Slavery and to that to which you resort in its defence.

Desirous to the last of saving the public interests involved, I appeal to your sense of justice to reconsider your decision and make the most to the cause out of the sacrifice which I offer, by granting the quiet, proper, and customary action upon my resignation.

By refusing my request you would subject me to great inconvenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. With the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the Capital, when the transmission of the mails is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I herewith inclose a copy for the Adjutant-General of the army, which I desire may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case as His Excellency may be pleased to accord; and, as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, promises to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deem it proper to pursue, I earnestly request His Excellency, by a speedy acceptance of my commission, to liberate me from that sense of suffocation—from that darkling sense of bondage and enthrallment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of laocoon, is entangling and deadening the energies of the Government and country, when a decisive act might cut the evils and liberate us from the baneful and fascinating influence forever. In conclusion of this communication, and I should also hope, of my services in this Department, I deem it my duty to state, lest it might not otherwise come to your notice, that several parties of the free colored men of New-Orleans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their class of the population, for the defence of the Government and good order, and that I have recommended them to propose the measure to you, having no power to act upon it myself.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brig.-Gen.

Monday, Aug. 4.

P.S.—The negroes increase rapidly. There are doubtless 600 able-bodied men in camp. These, added to those who are suffering uselessly in the prisons and jails of New-Orleans and vicinity, and feeding from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of 1,000 men, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regiment of Caucasians, and probably much more. Now a mere burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental power.

J. W. P.

GEN. PHELPS TO ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington D. C.:

Sir: Finding it impossible to serve in this Department without doing violence to my convictions of right and public necessity, I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request as early an acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. PHELPS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 5, 1862.

General: Your communication of to-day has been received. I had forwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the President of the United States, so that there will be no occasion of forwarding a duplicate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot, consistently with my duty and the orders of the War Department, grant you a leave of absence till it is accepted by the President, for want of officers to supply your place. I see nothing unusual, nor do I intend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer where his place cannot be at the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was nothing intended to be offensive to you either in the matter or manner of my communication in directing you to cease military organization of the negroes. I do but carry out the law of Congress, as I understand it, and in doing which I have no choice. I can see neither African nor other Slavery in the commander of the post clearing from the front of this line, by means of able-bodied men under his control, the trees and underbrush which would afford cover and shelter to his enemies in case of attack, especially when the very measure, as a precautionary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a soldier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart, I have withdrawn and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication, still, I must request a categorical answer to this question; will you or will you not employ a proper proportion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that if there is anything wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are not responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can neither offend your political nor moral sense. With sentiments of the utmost kindness and respect, I am your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Brig.-Gen. Phelps.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

National Advocate Office, No. 70 Camp-street,
Thursday Evening, Aug. 7, 1862.

There was nothing of an important nature turned up to-day in the general money market. According to the returns of the Banks of this city, made to the Commanding General, up to Saturday, the 2d inst., we find them to be in the following position:

IMMEDIATE OR DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$9,542,495
Due to Depositors	9,467,964
Due Distant Banks	607,858
Other Cash Liabilities	566,205

RESOURCES.

Coin in Vault		$4,847,644
Ninety-day Paper		7,338,525
Exchange, Domestic	661,453	
Exchange, Foreign	1,787,668	—2,449,121

COIN SENT AWAY.

Bank of Louisiana	$2,647,498
Louisiana State Bank	632,720
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	250,000
Merchants' Bank	160,690
Crescent City Bank	168,339
Canal Bank	500,000
Total	$4,359,157

If, (mind, we desire our readers to understand,) the banks had all their coin in vault, they would be in the position recognized by law. The Citizens' Bank is within line, and largely over-represented in coin in vault. The State Bank's immediate cash liabilities, according to our Banking statutes, stand thus:

Due Depositors	$3,081,545
Circulation	2,227,534
Due Distant Banks	26,978
Total	$5,334,057

To meet which the following resources are at hand:

Coin in vault	$1,818,308
Ninety-day paper	1,563,226
Exchange	11,123
Total	$3,392,657

According to law the State Bank is required to have on hand $1,778,000 in coin—which is in vault—and 90-day paper to the amount of $3,556,000. There are other assets called cash, or received as cash, amounting to $1,285,769; so that the old State Bank is in a good working position. The old Ajax has worked itself, we sincerely regret to say, into something of a snarl. It is the current belief that with indulgence it will work clear of the breakers—all that is required is time. The Citizens' Bank will be found to be right side up. We find its movement as follows:

Circulation	$2,408,980
Deposits	2,134,296
Due distant Banks	189,828
Other Cash Liabilities	15,439
Total	$4,748,539
Required amount of coin to be in Vault	1,582,513
Required amount of 90-day Paper	3,165,326
Total	$4,747,839

These requirements are covered as follows:

Specie in vault	$2,305,085	
Ninety-day Paper	1,861,770	
Exchange	851,371	—5,018,126
Over		$360,287

In addition, there are other cash assets amounting to	$1,380,000
Long paper to the amount of	280,312

The Canal Bank sent away $500,000 in coin. Its Foreign Exchange, now in London, will cover all its liabilities, and, at the present rates of Sterling bills, will leave a good balance over. In the aggregate, the banks are all strong, and if they can aid each other through the crisis now passing, so much the better for the community. It is manifest that their circulation has not increased to any great amount.

Circulation on 19th April last	$6,854,669
Circulation on 2d of August	9,542,495
Increase	$2,687,826
The deposits on the 19th April last, by the last return made to the State authorities, were	$28,692,772
Amount to the 2d of August	9,467,964
Decrease	$19,224,808

Our banks will owe nothing to depositors in four or five months more, if the reduction continues at this rate.

There was nothing done in Exchange to-day, other than some small sales of Sterling at 150; we quote from 145@150. Francs 4.40@4.10 and 4. No change in Northern funds—sight, 5, 8@10 prem. Time bills, no demand.

The *True Delta*, under date of Aug. 9, says:

The aggregate returns of the banks of this city for the week ending the 4th inst. compare as follows with those for the corresponding week of last year:

	Aug. 4, '62.	Aug. 3, '61.	Variations.
Short Loans	$7,338,522	$9,859,342	Dec. $2,520,820
Specie	9,206,283	14,631,638	Dec. 5,425,355
Circulation	9,532,494	6,548,621	Inc. 2,983,873
Deposits	10,075,906	15,543,171	Dec. 5,467,265
Exchange	2,449,116	3,830,941	Dec. 1,381,825
Dist. balance	607,855	792,200	Dec. 184,345
Long Loans	5,464,307	8,762,133	Dec. 3,297,826

Those figures disclose a decrease in every item except circulation, which shows an increase of some three millions of dollars in the operations of the past year. The falling off in long and short loans is $5,818,646, and the withdrawal of deposits, which includes the movement in distant balances, amounts to $5,467,265. The exchange total comprises $1,840,876 foreign and $608,240 domestic, and the specie returns embrace $4,359,157, which was sent out of the State on the approach of the Federal fleet to the city in April last, and which has not been since brought back.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Rumored Rebel Movements in the Southwest—Guerrillaism a Failure—The True Test of Kentucky's Unionism—She Furnishes More than Her Quota of Troops—Her Terrible Earnestness—The Rebel Bridge-Fiends, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862

There has been, during the past few days, no communication between this point and Gen. Buell's advance; we are consequently without full information of military operations in the Southwest. Buell, at last accounts, had advanced up the Sequatchee Valley, and occupied a position on the north bank of Battle Creek, a little stream that runs through Jasper County, Tennessee, and empties into the Sequatchee River, just above its confluence with the Tennessee River. The rebel General Braxton Bragg was reported as being on the opposite bank of Battle Creek, with 30,000 men, and a general engagement was regarded as impending. This position of Buell is near twenty miles northwest of Chattanooga. There is, no doubt, a large rebel force in his front; but the report of Bragg threatening him in such close proximity, with 30,000 men, should be received with many degrees of allowance. Officers and soldiers from Buell's army report the health of the troops as being most excellent; better, indeed, than at any time previous. The locality of his headquarters is healthful, and well adapted to military strategy, but by no means abundantly supplied with forage and articles of army subsistence—now much needed by the troops in the Southwest.

The recent expedition of the guerilla Morgan into Tennessee was designed to accomplish two objects. He thought by making a bold dash into that State and Kentucky at this time, when the people are excited upon the subject of drafting, he could induce that class of persons possessed of Southern proclivities, but who have preferred to stand aloof, taking no part in the war, to flock to his standard. Fearing a draft into the ranks of the National army, he supposed that they would gladly avail themselves of his appearance to show their preference for "Southern rights," by enlisting under his pirate flag. Never was man more mistaken. The raids of Morgan and his guerrilla bands into Kentucky have, though attended with some local mischief, resulted in much general good. They have aroused the people of every section from their apathy to a sense of their danger, and convinced them of the dastardly nature of the foes that threaten them. On every hill and in every valley of the State the drum-beat is sounding, and men are voluntarily marshaling under the colors of the Union, eager for the fray. Already Kentucky has volunteered *more than her quota* of the first call for 300,000 troops, and she will, it is thought, furnish her quota of the second call without a resort to drafting. The State has resolved to rid herself of her enemies, and to show on the battle-field the terrible earnestness of her resolution. In thinking, then, to swell their ranks from those disaffected on account of the proposed draft, Morgan and his friends were mistaken. Morgan's other object, and the more serious of the two, was the possession or destruction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, thus cutting off our soldiers in the South from communication with their supply dépôts. At this season of the year boats cannot run up the Tennessee River higher than Muscle Shoals, near Decatur; nor can they run up the Cumberland to any point whence supplies could be sent to the army.

The present position of Gen. Buell, as above indicated, is near Stephenson, which is immediately on the Chattanooga Railroad, running from Nashville to Chattanooga. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, running from Louisville through this place and Gallatin to Nashville, connects with the Chattanooga road at that place. On this road, then, the army of Gen. Buell relies, as its principal avenue of supplies and transportation. Its possession is a matter of immense importance.

To secure this road, and cut Buell off from his supplies, Morgan left Knoxville, East Tennessee, with a mounted force, estimated at two thousand men. He proceeded to Kingston, and thence to Sparta, from which point he went rapidly through the counties of Jackson and Macon, Tennessee, into Sumner, and pounced upon Gallatin, the county seat, just about daylight on the morning of the 12th, taking the place completely by surprise. The soldiers on duty at Gallatin consisted of about three hundred men of Col. Boone's Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment, which had been some time stationed at that point. These were all taken prisoners, and paroled on the spot. So complete was the surprise that the entire force, it is stated, was surrounded and forced to surrender without the firing of a gun. Col. Boone was captured, and is retained as a prisoner. On taking the place, Morgan immediately possessed himself of the Government stores accumulated there. Large quantities of these were at once destroyed. He next seized a Government freight train, which was on its way to Nashville. By this seizure, nineteen freight cars, five thousand bushels corn and oats, eighty-seven horses, and various other articles of value were captured. The horses were of course appropriated to the use of the men, the provisions and provender, or such of it as could not be appropriated, including the train, were immediately destroyed. While this was going on, Morgan had seized the telegraph office, and displacing the regular operator, put one of his own operators in his place. He then sent a dispatch to this place, in the name of Col. Boone, directed to Col. Bruce, Commandant here, urging Bruce to send him (Boone) reinforcements immediately, as an attack was expected upon Gallatin. The operator at this place detected the change of operators at Gallatin, and the asked for reinforcement was not sent. Thus warned, the down passenger and express train to Nashville was stopped at this place and saved. The up train from Nashville reached a point within six miles of Gallatin, when, being warned of the danger ahead, it backed speedily to the Nashville dépôt, and was also saved. Finding their efforts to lure additional trains and troops into the snare set for them foiled, the rebel guerrillas threw off all disguise, and sent boastful and wanton dispatches of their exploits in each direction. One dispatch was to the effect that Col. Boone, their prisoner, was a clever fellow, but not very choice as to the company he kept. Another was to the Mayor of Nashville and Gov. Johnson, warning them to leave that city if they would save their heads, etc.

On yesterday, the 13th, a strong National force was sent from Nashville to Gallatin, for the purpose of attacking, and, if possible, capturing Morgan's men. The guerrilla chief learned his danger, and, as he has always done when danger threatened, made off as speedily as possible. Several of his men were killed and eight or ten others were taken prisoners by our men from Nashville.

By this raid travel on the Louisville and Nashville Road is for the present suspended, and the people are compelled to do without their mails from below. There is a considerable tunnel six miles this side of Gallatin, through which the road runs. This is through a hill of slate rock. When it was cut heavy trestle timbers were placed horizontally at the top of the tunnel, and sustained by uprights, to prevent the rock from falling on the track. This trestle work Morgan destroyed, and, in consequence, large masses of slate rock have fallen into the tunnel and obstructed the road. A freight car was also fired and run into the tunnel, where it was consumed, as additional obstruction. These obstructions will have to be removed, and the trestle timbers reconstructed, before the cars will be running. After the obstruction of this tunnel, the only way of travel to Nashville was to take the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, the terminus of which is at this place, and go to the junction of the Kentucky and Edgefield road, near the Tennessee and Kentucky State line, over which you could be conveyed to the Louisville and Nashville Road, about twelve miles north of Nashville. The people of this region felicitated themselves that even this roundabout way of travel was left open. On yesterday, however, the down train, heavily filled with passengers and express, was forced to turn back to this place. On reaching the junction of the Edgefield and Kentucky Road it was ascertained that the bridge fiends had been at their work. On the night of the 12th, a five-span trestle bridge, on which the cars cross a deep ravine, six miles from the junction, was burned. So there is now no communication by railroad with Nashville. Great inconvenience is experienced in consequence. The trains from Louisville can run no further than this place. There is a large number of persons, both private citizens and soldiers, returning to their commands South, here awaiting conveyance below. Workmen are engaged in removing the obstructions, and travel, without some further interference, will be resumed in a few days. Volunteering and enlistments are going bravely on in Kentucky. The people are thoroughly aroused. The call for 600,000 men meets the hearty approbation of Kentuckians. It is an earnest to them that the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, and pushed to a speedy termination. Kentucky, ever true and patriotic, will welcome the day when the terrible battle-cloud, gathering from the musket-mist of a million of loyal men under arms, will volley the thundering death-knell of treason throughout the confines of all rebeldom.

CURTIUS

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, all the United States troops stationed in the vicinity of New-York—at Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and elsewhere—were summoned to general quarters on Monday, for the purpose of having forwarded to Washington an estimate of the available federal forces in the neighborhood. The entire volunteer army was included in the estimate forwarded to the War Department. Annexed is an approximate statement of regular army and navy soldiers and sailors in this vicinity:

	Men.
Governor's Island	300
Fort Hamilton	400
Other posts, about	150
Marines, all told	320
Sailors, all told	1,400
Total	2,570

Orders were yesterday received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to put in commission two naval vessels, man and arm them at once. They will be turned over to their officers to-day at 1 o'clock. Their names are the *Flambeau* and *Norwich*, both steamers purchased by the Navy Department.

We have advices from the Mediterranean Squadron to the 1st inst. The officers and crews of the different vessels were at that date in good health. Our letter from the *Constellation*, the flagship of the squadron, relates the following singular circumstance as having occurred at Gibraltar. The privateer *Sumter* and the United States steamer *Kearsage* were in port together. Of course both send boats to market. The boat of the *Kearsage* was coming up to the landing at Gibraltar just as the *Sumter's* boat was passing out. The two boats swung around so closely that the flags twisted around each other, and kissed as if in fraternal embrace. Not a word was said in either boat, the men maintaining perfect silence and discipline, but looking as if "spoiling for a fight."

The command of the United States steamer *Connecticut* is to be changed. Lieut.-Commanding Barney, now chief officer of that vessel, is to assume the position of Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *vice* Milton Truston, ordered to the *Connecticut.* Lieut. Barney will report for his new duty in a few days.

The bell rung at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which is a signal for all hands to leave off work. The authorities caused this to be done to give such of the employes as chose to attend the war meeting in Brooklyn an opportunity to do so.

A detachment of 200 United States sailors from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and 100 from the sailing-frigate *Sabine*, at New-London, were yesterday sent to Philadelphia, to reinforce the crew of the iron-clad frigate *New-Ironsides*, now in commission at the latter place. The *Sabine* is doing more than any ten recruiting offices to procure recruits for the navy.

Work in the Navy-Yard.

The extraordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, continues unabated. There are nearly 4,000 men employed in the different workshops, and in the laborers' gangs. Some of them are frequently at work night and day. The ordnance department, in charge of Commander Temple, is continually working at guns of every calibre, for the craft almost daily leaving the station for blockading and other service. The engineers' shop is as busy as if no engines were built outside. The blacksmiths, carpenters, stonecutters, and others are also incessantly doing.

The vessels at anchor in the stream are very numerous. The *Roanoke*, iron-clad, is nearly finished, and when the plating now going on is completed, she will be taken to the Novelty Iron Works to receive a final polishing off. This vessel has now been some months in the hands of operatives, and will be one of the most formidable iron-clad vessels afloat.

The alterations necessary to make the United States corvette *Savannah* a school-ship for volunteer officers progress rapidly. The apartments in which practice is to be carried on are undergoing formation. The *Savannah* was formerly a 50-gun frigate, but was razeed some years ago. She will be ready for her new service in a few weeks.

The receiving-ship *North Carolina* has now a fair supply of seamen on board. The men recruited at Cherry-street, at Buffalo, and other adjoining rendezvous, are put on board this ship until needed for active service. Commander Meade is still the chief officer of the "*North.*"

The storeship *Supply* is being fitted up with stores. A complete change has been effected in her. The decks which were put up on board of her to bring to the United States camels for our Western army, have been removed, and she is now almost in the same state that she was before her departure on that expedition. The *Supply* has been for over a year and a half actively engaged on the blockade as a transport of provisions and stores.

The new frigate *Lackawanna*, which was launched some time ago, is having her main, fore and mizzen chains put in. She will be floated into the dry-dock, to have her bottom coppered, when the *Roanoke* goes out. The *Lackawanna* will be ready for sea in about six weeks.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Crusader*, which arrived from Port Royal a few days ago, is lying in the stream. She will be hauled alongside the wharf to undergo repairs in a few days. The *Crusader* is one of the vessels of the old Navy, but was not constructed for it, having been purchased from Mr. Cromwell, to join the Paraguay expedition. She was formerly known as the *Southern Star*, and is a tolerably efficient craft.

The other vessels lying off the Yard are as follows:

Vessel.	Rate.	Condition.
Ticonderoga	Frigate	Building.
Connecticut	Gunboat	Repairing.
Isaac Smith	Gunboat	Wait'g repairs.
Daylight	Steamer	Repairing.
Flambeau	Propeller	Repairing.
Norwich	Steamer	Repairing.
Mercedita	Steam Propeller	Fitting out.
Montgomery	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Seminole	Reg. Navy Gunb't	Repairing.
Roebuck	Sailing Bark	Fitting out.
Courier	Sailing Ship	Fitting out.
Wyandotte	Steam[illegible]	Wait'g repairs.

Besides these there [illegible] fleet of schooners and sloops always coming [illegible] going, with stores and "slops."

There are still 200 marines at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, where Maj. Garland commands. Navy-yard guards are sent down every morning, and remain for 24 hours. Visitors are not as yet indiscriminately admitted to the Navy-yard. Capt. Wau[illegible] is in charge of the gate, and the general arrangements of the premises are the same usual.

OUR NEW RESERVOIR.

The First Flow of the Croton into the Great Central Park Lake.

Interesting Exercises Connected with Letting on the Water—Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Myndert Van Schaick and Luther R. Marsh—An Ode by Mr. McChesney.

A belt of humanity, a mile and a half in extent, encircled the great Reservoir in the Central Park yesterday afternoon, to witness the letting on of the Croton for the first time. It was a splendid sight—such a grand triumph of engineering skill, commenced over three years ago, in the time of profound peace, and now finished in spite of the desolating war which has darkened so large a portion of the land. It was the more significant as an illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of war has yet touched the face of the North. Owing to more pressing demands upon the City funds, the Common Council failed to appropriate money to fittingly celebrate this era in the history of the City, but the popular interest was none the less lessened, and many thousand citizens of all classes, ages, and sexes, assembled to view the first gush of croton into the great lake. Precisely at 3 o'clock, the President and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, members of the City Government, and other invited guests, were assembled at the North Gate-house, and, together with many privileged ladies admitted to choice seats, eagerly awaited the great event of the day. All eyes were turned upon Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer, and the imagination fondly pictured the grandeur of the scene when, amid huzzas and booming cannon, music and general rejoicing, the word should be given for the rush of waters. How the crowd trembled for the adventurous hundreds who were exploring the very bed of the reservoir, up to the mouths of the water-gates, to see all that was to be seen. How many tender people feared that somebody would be engulphed in the flood, while all eagerly awaited the signal. The signal was, however, known to but few. Mr. CRAVEN had stationed ten men at the water-gates, one man at the flag-staff, and a gang of men at the junction gate-house. Exactly as the hour and minute hand of the best time-piece on the ground pointed to 3 o'clock, Mr. CRAVEN quietly said,

"JOHN, LOWER THAT FLAG A LITTLE."

Instantly the colors were dipped amid general astonishment. What did it mean? Who was dead? What was the occasion of mourning? Few knew. It was the signal to shut off the water from the old reservoirs.

"DIP IT A LITTLE LOWER, JOHN,"

Was the next quiet order—almost in an undertone; and still the same prevalent blissful ignorance in the vicinity of the stand. All stood in breathless expectation and astonishment, waiting for some indication of the critical moment having arrived. Few knew, however, that it was the signal to let on the water from the junction gate-house. Suspense was, however, soon relieved to those in the immediate vicinity of the stand, by the announcement made by Mr. CRAVEN that the water would now be let on.

"RUN UP YOUR FLAG, JOHN,"

And, at that moment twenty stalwart arms were industriously turning ten huge screws,—the ten huge gates raised,—and ten small Niagaras poured with foaming fury into the new reservoir,—five into each compartment. It was true the cannon boomed and the music played, but there was no huzzaing, every one seemed awe-struck with the intrinsic grandeur of the scene for the first few moments, and then a general murmur of applause rang through the assembly. But after all, the flood was but a drop in the bucket, an atom of a pyramid, a speck in an ocean; and even for the hour that the people watched it, hardly made visible progress over the vast bed. It may be stated for the consolation of those who remained, expecting to see the bed covered, that that interesting event will occupy about a week, and that the whole reservoir will, in all probability, be filled by about next January. Of course, it could be filled sooner, were the supply greater and the consumption less at this season of the year. As only the surplus water can be turned into the great reservoir, it will take, of course, several months to fill it.

The readers of the TIMES have been frequently favored with the details of the work, but in order to make our history complete, we must here insert a

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The new reservoir is located in the Central Park, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues. It is in a graceful irregular shape, conforming somewhat to the irregularities of the ground, and imparting to this artificial sheet of water the natural appearance of a lake. The only straight lines in the plan of the reservoir are a portion of the point near Fifth-avenue, and a short distance on the southwest boundary. The first excavation was made on April 8, 1859, since which time the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as the appropriations and the seasons would permit. The entire amount of land purchased for the reservoir was 166⅜ acres, of which 96 acres will be covered with water. The cost of the land was $500,000. The reservoir, and the gate-houses complete, have cost about $1,500,000. The capacity is estimated at 1,000,000,000 imperial gallons. Its depth is 30 feet. The embankment running around the reservoir, and varying in height according to the natural conformation of the ground, is 15 feet wide on the top, and slopes inward and outward at an angle of 1½ feet to every foot of vertical height. The inside is faced with hydraulic masonry to the depth of 18 inches; the outside will be covered with grass and the top is smoothed down with solid clay and graveled. The reservoir is divided into two grand compartments by a bank 33 feet high, 117 feet wide at bottom and 15 feet wide at top. When the reservoir is full, the top of this bank will be three feet under water, and there will be presented to the eye an uninterrupted lake of 96 acres. It is the largest artificial lake in the world and has been built in the most thorough and substantial manner.

The three gate-houses are finished, with the exception of a little iron-work. The first gate-house is that by means of which water is taken out of the old aqueduct. It is situated at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street. The old aqueduct was here opened for the space of forty-six feet, and a chamber built, combining two sets of gates, one admitting the water to the present receiving reservoir at Eighty-fifth-street, and the other into the new junction aqueduct, which leads to the new reservoir. Each channel has five gates, and each set is capable of passing away the entire quantity of water which can be brought to them through the aqueduct. All the water can be sent to the old reservoir or the new one at pleasure, or a portion can be sent to each. The new or junction aqueduct connects this gate-house with the new reservoir, and is 2,629 feet long, and similar in its construction to the old aqueduct. The excavation is through solid rock.

The south gate-house is situated at the south end of the dividing bank. The ledge of natural rock ranged from 5 to 18 feet lower than the required depth for the level of the floor, and this gate-house, like the one on the north, was therefore hewn out from the rock. It has no induction chamber, being arranged only for distribution, for which purpose it is provided with six, instead of four, outlet pipes, each of 4, instead of 3 feet in diameter. Like the north gate-house, it has two pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, for draining off water from the two divisions of the reservoir, and in all other respects except those mentioned, similar in design and character of work to the north gate-house.

Two of the distribution pipes from the north gate-houses, and all of those from the south gate-houses, have been laid through the Central Park and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. Five of the distribution pipes from the south gate-house are connected with the five main pipes supplying the City from the old reservoir; so that the whole water distribution of the City can be supplied from both or either of the reservoirs at pleasure; and from either division of the new reservoir, as any emergency may require. The sixth distribution pipe from the south gate-house, is laid through the Central Park to the Fifth-avenue, at Eightieth-street, from which point it will ultimately be continued through one of the avenues, to be connected with the general distribution of the City.

THE FEAST OF REASON

On this occasion was mainly the speech of the venerable MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, whose name is so intimately connected with the water history of New-York. He spoke, substantially, as follows, after being briefly introduced by Mayor OPDYKE in a few appropriate words:

SPEECH OF MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

The spectacle which we have been invited this day to witness is truly full of grandeur.

To supply the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water, words now familiar to every citizen, was the early thought of our leading minds in former days. The subject was much discussed in pamphlets and news journals, and some eminent engineers at that time gave the subject their attention. The wells were insufficient—so much so that water was retailed by the bucket at our doors, and, not the best in flavor, nor in any great quantity. The Manhattan Company was the next source looked to for even a moderate supply, and it was even proposed to use the Hudson, to change its salt water into fresh, and bring it, by force, into reservoirs, with cumbrous machinery. After years of discussion, it was suggested that the Bronx River might be diverted from its channel and brought to the island. This idea seemed to be the most plausible of any which had been suggested, and for a time it carried the most weight, and seemed to be the most popular.

In this state of public opinion, the cholera of 1832 arrived among us, and as it then so happened that one of my daily official duties was to look after the dead and dying, and, with my associates in the Board of Health, to contrive such measures as would stay or remove this pestilence, nothing struck us with such force, so irresistibly indeed, as the conviction that New-York must at once, if possible, be supplied with pure and wholesome water. There was but one sentiment on the subject.

It was made the duty of the Committee of the Common Council, having charge of the subjects of water and sewerage, to seek and collect information in relation to them, and accordingly an official visit was made by it under the lead of the Hon. JAMES B. MURRAY, as chairman, to the neighboring city of Philadelphia, which was then in advance of us in many such particulars. Of this gentleman I am proud to speak, as my early and continued friend. Distinguished for his intelligence, his high capacity and his business talents, his faithful and untiring services to the public and his appreciating constituency, especially during the ravages of that pestilence to which I have alluded, he was and is endeared to all his former associates. To him New-York is indebted in more than ordinary degree for some of the best and purest measures, which in those days emanated from the Common Council.

A passing word must also be said of a gentleman, now no more, who was deeply interested in the efforts to procure a supply of water, Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS. His unwearied industry and high ability were exerted to the utmost, and deserve our grateful acknowledgments.

On the 1st of October, 1832, a resolution, predicated of all this, was introduced into the Common Council by HENRY MEIGS, Esq., its President, and passed unanimously, instructing the Committee on Fire and Water to report such measures as ought to be adopted for securing, with the least possible delay, the introduction into the City of pure and wholesome water. On the 15th of October, the Committee reported in favor of further examinations, and the expenditure of $1,000 for the purpose. Shortly after an informal Committee of the Board, consisting of Alderman J. B. MURRAY, JAMES PALMER, MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, with DE WITT CLINTON, Jr., U. S. Civil Engineer, proceeded to an examination of the Bronx River and Wry Pond, which were found unavailable.

The next step was an informal meeting of the Fire and Water Committee, invited to my house to consider what next was to be done after this examination, and the report of Mr. CLINTON had come in. This meeting was attended only by PETER S. TITUS, Assistant Alderman, and ROBERT EMMET, the Counsel of the Corporation. The bill then prepared passed through the Common Council, and is the law of Feb. 26, 1833.

Under this law, a report from the Commissioners was made to the Legislature, and the result of it was the enactment of the organic law of May, 1834, which I prepared and copied in my rooms in Congress Hall, Albany, handed to the Senate as reported, and in its passage through the Legislature, recommended to the Governor the appointment of the same Commissioners.

Under this law, an eminent engineer (J. B. JERVIS) was selected, Col. CLINTON having deceased, and, under his able advice, difficulty after difficulty disappeared.

Well may we assemble together to-day to celebrate an event so auspicious. Nor should we forget to honor those men whose science, practical knowledge and mechanical labor have contributed to this wonderful work. No one has had a better opportunity than myself, through the means of my long connection with the Croton Board, of knowing how much is due to the eminent ability of Col. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, the chief-engineer; to the fidelity and perseverance of those eminent contractors, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER, COLEMAN and BROWN. Nor should we forget the valuable aid we have received from the Press of New-York, which has never deserted the good cause, but, disagreeing as they might on other subjects, have never been other than unanimous on this. May they always continue to act with equal patriotism and as excellent sense. [Applause.]

If the City of Paris this day has, out of a revenue of 161,000,000 francs, a clear surplus of 92,000,000, equal to $18,400,000, with a population that exceeds our own only by a third, though recently enlarged in its barriers, what may we not expect from the good management of our own? And when the Croton debt is paid, may we not anticipate a large surplus income from this aqueduct, and a reduction in our taxes to an economical standard?

And what will be the verdict of posterity, to whom these perennial waters are to flow down as bright and healthful as ever? Will they not think well of those men, of their sagacity, their enterprise and their perseverance, who created for them such a heritage, and have left them such a priceless possession. [Applause.]

We have gone on here in the North with the steadiness of undisturbed peace, and here is an example of the grandeur of one city of a single State, so advanced in the useful arts, so studious of the welfare of its people, as to continue to the end without pause or panic in the construction of the greatest and most useful work of the Union. It will be a lesson for future ages, of the nobleness of our objects, and the wise application of our strength. And though so large an assemblage will never have occasion to meet here for such a purpose again, the millions of our posterity, grateful for the boon we give to-day, will never cease to express their admiration for what has here been done. We have shown to the wondering nations of the Old World in this beautiful park, and this magnificent hydraulic work, what can be accomplished by earnest and thoughtful republican men, under republican institutions, for private comfort and the common welfare. We have shown how the principle of association carries us through the execution of great public works, the property of all, dear to us all, and defended by us all; how we stand by each other in all these enterprises, counsel together over their incipiency, and rejoice together over their happy conclusion; and finally how we have heretofore, in the discharge of our duties as citizens, proved ourselves worthy of the privileges we enjoy, worthy of such monuments as these we inscribe to-day, and that we will staunchly maintain them to-day and forever against foreign levy and causeless treason. [Applause.]

Mr. MCCHESNEY was here introduced, and read an original ode written for the occasion.

The Mayor next introduced Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH to speak on behalf of the Contractors, FAIRCHILD, WALKER, COLEMAN, & Co.

HON. LUTHER R. MARSH'S SPEECH:

On the 17th day of April, 1858—four years and four months ago—some of us assmbled here, upon the site of the opposite gate-house, to inaugurate the enterprise, the completion of which calls us hither to-day. It was then nature in the rough, and looked most unpromising. The rocky and uneven surface had not been touched, and the vast labor required to bring it into shape was most apparent—a very different scene from that which greets the eye this day.

I then pledged the faith of the contractors, FAIRCHILD, WALKER, & Co., that, with all convenient expedition, and in an honest, faithful and substantial manner this work should be performed. I stand here to-day to claim that that promise has been accomplished, and that pledge redeemed. This great work is now done. It is presented for your inspection. You are invited to examine and scrutinize it, and the whole of it, and all its parts, and, to this end the complaining waters are yet held back, that nothing may be obscured. Probably, there is no man or child here to-day, who will ever again behold the dry bottom of this lake—a lake which is to be, let us hope, a never failing fountain for this great City, in all future time. I claim for these contractors—a man, you know, may say by proxy, what he is too modest to say for himself—that better masonry, and more enduring workmanship, cannot be found upon this continent, than that your gaze rests upon to-day.

Among those who were with us on the former occasion, and who are with us now, was and is the early President of the Croton Board—MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK. To him, I think, more than to any other man, is this City indebted, not only for this reservoir, but for the Croton Aqueduct itself. Laboring earnestly with those who originated the scheme thirty years ago, and one of their number he was enabled as Senator of this State and member of the Board of Aldermen of this City, as well as by his individual wealth and influence, to give great aid to that beneficent measure. When summoned by Gov. MARCY to nominate, or advise in the nomination, of the Commissioners to execute the plan, he would not take for himself nor allow others who had urgently aided the enterprise to take that office, that the disinterested character of the undertaking might be obvious to all. Nevertheless, at a future day, his valuable services were imperiously demanded and obtained. From the time of its origin till the present hour this stupendous enterprise has engaged his thoughts and efforts and lain near his heart. We remember with what youthful alacrity he filled his barrow with the first excavation of this, till then, unbroken ground. Carved conspicuously somewhere on the rocky front of this monument, to endure while water flows, should be the honored and honest name of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

We had with us, too, at the breaking of ground, and we have him here now, the Engineer-in-Chief, ALFRED W. CRAVEN. In his mind first lay, all unbuilt, the form of the structure, which, in more substantial material, you now behold. From that day his continued care has been over it. His scientific eye has, day by day, closely watched the rising fabric,—that every angle, curve and line should match the diagram—until this *thought* of his has become incarnated in earth and rock.

We miss here, now, one who was with us then, the engineer in charge. He, with two sons, is now serving his country in another field. One of his sons, Lieut. GREENE, took command of the *Monitor* in her memorable contest, after the gallant WORDEN had been disabled by the explosion of a rebel shell in his very eye. Another of his sons is in the army; and Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE, himself with his brigade, withstood some of the heaviest assaults in the recent battle and victory of Cedar Mountain.

It will be obvious, that in the construction of this work, having at times 2,000 men in their employment, it was a task of no small labor, care and responsibility resting upon the contractors to preserve and maintain order, harmony and peace. Yet this has been done. There has been no outbreak, no disturbance of the peace. All has been quiet. This concentrated mass of laborers, instead of being an element of disturbance, has been one of order; and, in sudden exigencies, has saved the City from great deprivation and distress. The Police and the neighboring Judiciary have contributed largely to this result; and the contractors desire to make especial public mention, as prominent in this assistance, of Father QUARTERS, of the Catholic Church, of the late Justice, SHERMAN BROWNELL, and of Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP, of the Metropolitan Police.

I suppose there is no other purely artificial reservoir of equal dimensions in the world. Indeed, this is the country for large things. We do business on a grand scale—larger rivers, broader fields, taller trees, longer telegraphs and railroads, ampler parks and greater reservoirs, than elsewhere; and I am sorry to be obliged to admit that the rule applies as well to our evils as our blessings, for we get up bigger rebellions, and the most infamous traitors, and more of them, than ever were, or ever can be festered into life in any other country on the globe.

During nearly half of the time occupied in the construction of this work, the energies of the nation have been taxed to carry on a gigantic civil war. Yet this labor has not stopped or paused. Treason has not been able to arrest or to delay it, but it has daily advanced to its completion. Its band of workmen has supplied many a sturdy recruit for the army, but still the toil of peace went steadily on. They took the weapons of war, but they left the implements of peace to perform their congenial employment. Here, the pick, the bar, the derrick,, and the trowel have displayed their cunning. Here, the *spade* has triumphed, and, let me say, it is in works like these that spades are trumps—in the erection of this great fortification to keep at bay the grim invaders, Thirst and Want.

When we contemplate this benign achievement, which muscle has reared and money pays for, how does the wickedness of this rebellion seem aggravated—a rebellion which has laid so many stalwart forms in the dust, and squandered so many millions of treasure. How many benevolent enterprises might not those lives and that treasure have accomplished for the use and benefit of man.

And now, as a large company was expected here to-day, extensive preparations have been made for your entertainment. A huge wassail-bowl has been prepared, which we will now proceed to fill, on purely temperance principles. You are invited to partake freely. We will *emancipate* the struggling waters from their dark imprisonment, and let them forth to light and liberty. For myself I hope—I know not if I speak for the contractors in this, or with their concurrence—for myself, I hope it will be typical of another event, compared with which this is but a drop of water to the unfathomed sea. [Applause.]

THE FLOW OF SOUL

took place at the conclusion of the above proceedings, at the office of the contractors, in Fifth-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, where enough good things were engulphed to almost cover the bed of the great Reservoir.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Merchants' Exchange Occupied as the Custom-house—Removal of the Warehouse Department—The Wants of the Sub-Treasury—The Confusion of Removal—Inconvenience of the Change to Importers and Others—Death of Deputy Collector Michael Hoffman.

The work of fitting the building formerly used as the Merchants' Exchange, which was leased by the Government for Custom-house purposes, last April, has been sufficiently far advanced to admit of the removal thereto of a part of the business of the Department. The removal has been commenced, the Warehouse Department of the Collector's office having been transferred to the new building. The rooms occupied by the Department in the old Custom-house were located in the upper portion of the Sub-Treasury, and were, a few months since, renovated, altered and improved. The growing necessity of having in this City, the great financial centre of the country, a sufficiently commodious edifice in which the business of the Sub-Treasury could be transacted, induced the authorities at Washington to sign a lease with the owners of the Merchants' Exchange, by which the use of that building was ceded to the United States. The intention has been to use the building leased for the business of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraisers, and other officers of the Customs, and to devote the old Custom-house on the corner of Wall, Nassau and Pine-streets, to the use of Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer. The apartments occupied by that gentleman at present, were found entirely too limited, the immensely increased business of his office having rendered it necessary to employ an additional clerical force. Even in the time of peace, when our outlay and income were insignificant compared with those of the present, the edifice used as the Sub-Treasury was deemed unsuitable for the purpose for which it was used, and the request was made to the Government to furnish a better one. This was not granted till last April, when the change was provided for, at the urgent request of Mr. CISCO.

The plans and specifications of the alterations to be made in the internal arrangements of the Merchants' Exchange were speedily made, an engineer and architect having been sent from Washington to attend to the business. After some delay, a force of workmen was employed in carrying these plans into execution. The force was small, however, and the work has dragged along since the month of May, some portions of the building having at length been prepared for occupation.

The removal of the books, papers, desks and other articles pertaining to the business of the Warehouse Department was commenced on Monday and continued yesterday. Most of the necessary articles have been removed. As might be expected, matters are in a glorious state of confusion, and but little business was transacted yesterday in consequence. For a short time this must be the case, and books and entries be in disorder. A day or so will suffice, however, to place things in such position that business can be transacted as usual, temporary desks having been prepared for the use of some of the clerks.

The prospective increase of the business of the Sub-Treasury, attendant on the issue of a large number of the bills of the new stamp currency, has probably hastened the removal, so that the apartments formerly used by the Collector may be occupied by those whose business is connected with the issue of the notes. This branch of business will require considerable attention, and the rooms just vacated will be as much needed now as ever in the future.

The separation of one Department of the Custom-House from the others is productive of considerable inconvenience to importers and others doing business with the Government, inasmuch as it is necessary to frequently pass and repass between the two buildings.

We regret to announce the death of MICHAEL HOFFMAN, for some years one of the Deputy Collectors of this port. The deceased was appointed to the position of Deputy Naval Officer, by Mr. REDFIELD, when he held the office of Naval Officer of the Port, from which he was transferred to that of Deputy-Collector when Mr. REDFIELD was appointed Collector. Since that time he has been an incumbent of the office, having retained his position through the successive changes of Administration. About a week since he was stricken with a fit of apoplexy, as his friends supposed, which terminated his life on Monday evening. His body was taken yesterday by the afternoon boat to his former home in Herkimer County. Previous to its removal, funeral services were held at his residence, which were attended by a large concourse of afflicted friends.

Mr. HOFFMAN, under the Administration of Collector BARNEY, has been Special Deputy, acting for the Collector in the absence of the latter. The deceased will be much missed at the Custom-house, his intimate knowledge of the operations of the various departments having made his services valuable and much depended on.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WASHINGTON BANKER IN LIMBO.—Mr. CICERO BAAKEE, a wealthy banker of Washington, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Stapleton, Staten Island, by Detective FARLEY of this City, upon three bench warrants, issued by the Washington authorities. The prisoner in the first place is charged with an attempt to violate the person of a respectable lady of the latter city, for which an indictment has been found against him. He is also accused of felonious assault and battery upon two officials in Washington, alleged to have been committed about two months since. About the first of June last he left Washington with his wife, and upon his arrival in this City he rented a fine country seat on Staten Island, where he has since been living. His friends, of whom he has a great number in this City, say there is not a word of truth in the charges which have been brought against him, but that the whole of it is a trumped up matter, initiated by his personal and political enemies. Detective FARLEY took him on to Washington last evening, pursuant to orders from the authorities of that city.

BURGLARIES.—Sergt. REID, of the Eleventh Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested ALEXANDER YOUNG, who was caught in the act of stealing from house No. 187 Lewis-street, occupied by CHARLES FEHRS. The basement door had been entered by means of nippers, and a trunk of clothing, valued at $50, had been taken from the house to the rear yard, where an accomplice was in waiting. Justice OSBORNE committed the prisoner for trial ....Three school-boys, named JOHN MACK, FREDERICK HATFIELD and PATRICK O'HEARN, were taken into custody yesterday, by Officer McDERMOTT, of the Eleventh Precinct, upon the complaint of LEWIS T. BROWNELL, of No. 227 Ninth-street, who alleges that, some time yesterday, his house was entered and a new coat, worth $30, was stolen therefrom. The entrance was effected by breaking the glass and sash of the front basement door. Justice OSBORNE committed the three boys, in default of $500 bail each.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The Board of Police Commissioners had under consideration yesterday a very serious charge against Officer HARRINGTON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who is charged with having made an indecent assault upon the person of CATHARINE MURPHY, recently arrived from Europe. At the conclusion of the testimony Commissioner BOWEN advised HARRINGTON to join the Metropolitan Guard. The officer would not accept the proposition, however, and the further hearing of the case was therefore adjourned until next Friday. The officer denies that he has in any way been guilty of the crime charged upon him, but, on the contrary, says it is a plan concocted by some of his personal enemies to ruin him.

FOR SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The train over the Hudson River Railroad, which leaves here for Albany and Troy at 7 A. M., will hereafter run through to Saratoga Springs, arriving there about 1:30 P. M., and a down train leaves the Springs at 1:15, connecting with the express train leaving Troy at 3:45, will arrive here at 9 P. M. Both these trains run through without change of cars. All other trains to the Springs, by this route, run as usual.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE REMOVED.—The American Telegraph Company have removed their Branch Office in Williamsburgh, L. I., from No. 78 South Seventh-street to the Wall House, corner of South Fourth and Fifth streets, where messages can be forwarded with dispatch to all parts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; also, to all places in the United States and British Provinces.

PELICANS FOR THE PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park received yesterday, by the steamer *Roanoke*, a pair of pelicans, presented by T. B. THORPE, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans. They were taken to the lake on the Park, and being in many respects among the most remarkable of their species, will add much to its attraction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder at Fort Hamilton.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER BENNETT AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On Sunday last, as published in yesterday's TIMES, a young married man, named PETER MENALDI, a drummer in the regular United States service, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was murdered by his father, FELIX MENALDI, by shooting with a pistol. The father resides at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn. On Sunday, himself, his sons, CRESCENT and JOHN, paid a visit to PETER. Late in the afternoon they got into a quarrel, while walking on the road near the old base ball ground, at the head of Staats-lane. The dispute appeared to be about the ownership of a dog. Some blows passed between PETER and his father, and PETER's wife interfered by throwing stones. CRESCENT MENALDI struck her, and PETER ran to the house and got his sword. He swung it round, but struck at no one, when the father fired and shot him in the right breast with a pistol. The wound resulted fatally in 15 minutes thereafter. The father put the pistol in his pocket and left. His son CRESCENT also left, and neither have since been seen. The following is the evidence taken before Coroner WINANT E. BENNETT, and the verdict of the jury:

John Menaldi, sworn—I reside at No. 115 Concord-street, Brooklyn; the deceased is my brother; I was at Fort Hamilton yesterday, the 17th, and near the house of Joseph Taylor; I saw the shooting; it was late in the afternoon, between half-past four o'clock and sundown; my father, Felix Menaldi, my brother Crescent, and myself, came down to Fort Hamilton in the cars; we went to the house of Joseph Taylor, where my brother Peter lives; my brother Peter soon after came up in a wagon, and had some peaches, which he distributed among us all; Peter went over to a saloon near by, and soon after my father, brother Crescent, Joseph Taylor, and myself, started over in the same direction, and met Peter coming back; father and Peter had some words about a dog, and either father or brother struck Peter; Peter then threw his hat down on the ground and called to "get his sword;" Peter's wife interfered and picked up two stones; Crescent knocked her down; Peter then tried to separate them, and asked him if he would kill or lick his wife after they separated; Peter ran to the house and got his sword; he came down and swung it round; he did not strike at any one with it; I then heard the report of a pistol, and my brother threw up both hands and fell on the ground; my father had a pistol; he is not living with my mother; but is living with another woman; my brother Peter always took my mother's part; my father and Peter have often had hard words about my mother; father and Crescent left immediately after the shooting; saw father have his pistol out in his hands before the report.

Jacob Remsen, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; keep the saloon spoken of by John Menaldi; I heard that there was a fight outside; I went out on the piazza, and saw a number of persons together about one hundred fifty yards distant; saw Peter Menaldi coming down the stairs in his house with a sword in his hand; some then ran away, but when he was about eight or ten feet from his father I heard the report of a pistol, and saw deceased fall; I think, sure, it was the father who fired the pistol; I would know the man if I should see him; he walked off toward the cars.

Penelope Menaldi, sworn—I am the wife of deceased; I reside at Fort Hamilton, in the house of Joseph Taylor: I was present yesterday when my husband and his father and brother got quarreling; Crescent struck me and tore my dress, and my husband said, "You are going to kill my wife;" my husband and his brother Crescent had hold of one another, when their father took out his pistol and shot my husband; he fell down, and died in about fifteen minutes.

Joseph Taylor, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; the deceased hired rooms of me, and lived in my house; I was with the Menaldis yesterday when they met; they had some high words in their own language; I turned to leave, but had gone only a short distance, when I looked around and saw deceased and his brother Crescent fighting; Peter's wife ran down to the place and commenced to throw stones; Peter then went to the house and got his sword; when he came out his father took a dirk knife from his pocket, and gave it to his son Crescent. He then took out a pistol, and held it close to his breast. Peter turned off to avoid the pistol, and the father fired, and Peter fell.

George W. Mase, sworn—Saw deceased; he had a wound in his right breast; I saw the trace of the bullet through his coat and vest.

This concluded the evidence, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

"That the said PETER MENALDI died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound by the hands of his father, FELIX MENALDI."

MANSLAUGHTER—A MAN KILLS ANOTHER BY A BLOW WITH HIS FIST.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, an affray occurred in the oyster saloon of JOHN DAILEY, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-street, between himself and two men named E. CONNERS and CHARLES STEVENS, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that shortly before the time above named, CONNERS and STEVENS came into the saloon and called for oyster stews. After they had got them, CONNERS, as alleged, after using the catsup stuck the bottle into the butter plate, and DAILEY, noticing the action, was very much displeased, and came over to them and told them, in an indignant manner, that he did not desire to have such conduct in his saloon. CONNERS replied: "If you don't like it, put us out;" and DAILEY said that he could do it, and then ordered them to leave. The saloon is situated in the basement, with a deep flight of wooden steps leading to the street; and in a few moments both the men got up to leave. CONNERS was first, and got up as far as the head of the stairs. STEVENS had just reached the bottom when another dispute arose. He struck at DALEY, when the latter ordered him to leave. STEVENS replied that he was not able to put him out, when DALEY struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him against the steps. He died from the effects of the injury in a few minutes thereafter. The only wound on the deceased consists of a slight cut over one eye. The deceased was a married man, residing in Lafayette-avenue, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner NORRIS will make an investigation.

ALLEGED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—STEPHEN DAY, the proprietor of a tea-store in Atlantic-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective FROST for speaking too much in favor of JEFF. DAVIS. He was sent to Provost-Marshal KENNEDY for disposal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 19, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	98⅜	100	Pacific M. S. Co. opg	112
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101⅜	430	Erie Railway	38⅝
33,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101⅜	50	do b60	39
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90⅞	400	do	38⅞
25,000	do	91	25	do	38⅝
7,500	Trea. 7 3-10 p.c.N.	105	50	do b30	38¾
2,000	do	105¼	1150	Erie R. Pref.	69¼
30,000	do	105⅜	100	do b30	69⅜
31,000	U.S. 6s 1 year Cer	99⅞	450	do	69⅝
9,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	52⅜	400	do	69½
1,000	do	52¼	50	do s60	69¼
25,000	do	52	25	Hud. Riv. R.	48¾
500	Virginia State 6s	55	100	do	49
2,000	do	55½	100	do	48¾
5,000	do	56	100	Harlem R.	16
5,000	Missouri State 6s	48¾	175	do	16½
4,000	do	49	200	Reading R. b30	60
32,000	do	49½	250	do b10	60
2,500	California St. 7s	97¼	100	do	60
1,000	N.Y. Central 6s	104¼	50	Harlem R. Pref.	40¾
2,000	N.Y. Central 7s	104	212	do	41
14,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	93½	25	Nor. & Wor. R.	47
1,000	do	94	75	do	48
10,000	do s30	94	100	Mich. Cen. R.	67½
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bds.	88	400	do	67¾
3,000	Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st Mortgage	90	200	do	67⅞
			200	do s15	67¾
1,000	Harlem 1st. M. B.	107	1850	do	68
3,000	H. R. R. 3rd M.	94	50	do s10	68
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p.ct.o.	108	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	29
4,000	Har. R. 2d m. b.	101	300	do	29¼
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	90	900	do	29½
5,000	do	91	200	do	29⅜
3,000	M. So. S. F. B'ds.	101½	300	do	29⅞
9,000	do	101⅜	1250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	62
4,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	92½	50	do b60	62¼
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d m.	31½	50	Panama Rail b30	140¼
9,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	93	100	Ill. Cen. Rail. Scrip	63⅜
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	71	150	do	63¼
5,000	do	70½	200	do b30	63¼
500	Tol. & W. Int. bs.	83	50	do b60	63¼
2,000	M. & P. duC, 1st M.	96⅞	250	do	63
1,000	do	97	100	do s30	63
8,500	Cl. & P. 4th M. s10	61	1300	Clev. & Pitts. Rail.	23½
3,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. bs.	95	200	do b60	23⅜
5,000	do	95½	100	do s60	23⅛
2,000	do	95⅜	28	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	95	110	Gal. & Chi. Rail.	74
11,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80	100	do s30	74¼
5,000	do b10	81	100	do s30	74¼
25,000	do	81	50	do b30	74⅜
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	50	10	do	74¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	92	100	do	74¼
8,000	Am. Gold	115¼	700	do	74⅛
71,000	do	115	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	53½
12	Penn. Coal Co.	97½	2600	do	53¾
16	do	98½	500	do b30	53⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅜	10	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	68½
1200	do opg	94½	300	do	68¾
400	do	94⅜	400	do	69
50	do s30	94¼	100	do s30	68¾
100	do opg	94⅜	200	do s15	68¾
100	do s30	94¼	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	34
100	do b30	94½	50	do b30	34½
500	do opg	94¼	50	M. & P. Du C. 2d pf.	73
100	do b10	94⅜	5	C., Bur. & Quincy R	87
100	do s60	94	150	do s60	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101¼	100	Harlem R.	16¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	101¼	200	do	16⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	91	400	Harlem R. Pref.	42
5,000	Tre. 7 3.10 ℘ ct. N.	105	25	Mich. Cen. R.	67¾
10,000	U. S. Demand N.	107⅜	400	do	68
3,000	Virginia State 6s	56	500	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	30
5,000	Mo. State 6s	49¼	100	do	30¼
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	70⅜	200	do	30⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	90	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	62
8,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B	95⅜	250	do	62
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98⅜	30	do	62½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. As. B	52	100	do s30	61¾
17,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m	95	100	do b10	62½
53	Bank of Commerce	93	200	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	74⅜
36,500	American Gold	114¾	300	do b30	74¾
2,000	do	114⅞	150	do	74¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	99	30	Cleve. & Toledo R.	54
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111	400	do	54¼
28	do	110½	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	69¼
100	do opg	110¾	300	do s10	69
1200	Erie Railway	39	100	do	69
200	Erie Railway Pref.	69¾	50	do s30	68⅞
300	do	69½	100	do b30	69¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	48¾	500	Mil. & P. du C. R.	34½
300	do	48⅞	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	86½
17	do	48⅝	100	do s30	84½
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63			

TUESDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of July were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for seven months of the calendar year:

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of July were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$13,799,505
In Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,502,764
In Free Goods	1,831,932
Total entered in July	$20,134,201
Against entries in July, 1861	7,942,353
Increased Importation	$12,191,848

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $219,001 against £6,996,498 in July, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $6,102,033, or $1,499,269 more than went into Bond; so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in July is $21,633,470

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of July were:

In domestic Produce		$14,050,437
In Foreign Goods reëxported		1,567,141
In Gold and Silver		8,067,337
Total clearances, July, 1862		$23,684,915
Against July, 1861—		
In Produce	$9,552,789	
In Foreign reëxported	461,491	
In Specie	11,020—	10,028,000
Increased Exportation		$13,656,915

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan 1.
January	$12,457,000	$19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
May	14,138,000	11,462,000
June	12,275,000	7,263,000
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
Total, 7 months	$105,272,000	$84,891,000
Foreign Specie	732,000	32,906,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862 From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,053,000	$10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
May	9,838,000	10,856,000
June	10,049,000	10,270,000
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
Total 7 months	$73,055,000	$71,031,000
Foreign reëxports	4,436,000	5,588,000
Together	$77,491,000	$76,619,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1,	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$2,658,000	$59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,165,000	129,000
June	9,868,000	244,000
July	8,067,000	11,000
Total 7 months	$37,044,000	$3,261,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1862 From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$73,055,000	$71,031,000
Foreign reëxported	4,436,000	5,588,000
Specie	37,044,000	3,261,000
Total	$114,555,000	$79,880,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW YORK.

	1862 From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$3,351,657	$2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
May	4,707,924	979,145
June	4,664,927	855,062
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
Total 7 months	$32,280,200	$12,654,000

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862. From Jan. 1.		1861. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 4	$710,842	Jan. 3	$1,455,385
Jan. 14	885,923	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Feb. 14	614,146	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 25	759,246	Feb. 25	1,056,426
March 6	679,071	March 5	855,775
March 16	677,058	March 18	815,520
March 25	486,366	March 25	699,597
April 3	586,527	April 3	996,445
April 19	617,279	April 12	1,110,231
April 23	629,511	April 24	884,577
May 5	623,158	May 4	868,619
May 14	484,019	May 10	755,102
May 23	604,682	May 25	354,115
May 31	227,911	June 2	373,211
June 8	553,035	June 12	631,659
June 16	352,391	June 24	1,007,196
June 22	612,461	July 4	811,368
June 30	391,016	July 15	1,244,000
July 7	641,455	Total 7 mos.	$19,177,931
July 15	441,179		
July 24	878,834		
Total 7 mos.	$13,898,877		

There are several remarkable features in the foregoing returns. The Exports of the month of July are the largest for any single month ever reported from New-York. In Domestic Produce alone, exclusive of Gold, there is only one parallel in value, to the clearances of the month—November, 1861, when the amount reported was $14,110,000. The Withdrawals of Goods from Bond, in July, were unusually heavy, in anticipation of the operation of the New Tariff. From the same cause, the receipts from Customs are made the largest heretofore reported in a single month. The Customs Revenue for the seven months of the calendar year are twenty millions in excess of last year. They average nearly five millions ℘ month—six millions at all the ports—while the average charge of the Public Debt, to which this revenue is specifically pledged, is less than two millions ℘ month. The Import and Export of Specie for the seven months are directly reversed from last year. In other words, we return in 1862 all that we received from Europe soon after our War troubles disturbed the Exchanges in 1861.

The Exports of the present week are large; nearly double the value cleared the same week last year, but not up to the heavy movement of the previous week or two. The following is the comparative statement of Exports from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 19, 1862:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,745,141	$1,696,819	$2,917,401
Prev. reported	54,826,915	80,019,454	83,465,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$56,572,056	$81,716,273	$86,[illegible]

The price of Gold and rate of Exchange on London, to-day, have been remarkably steady. A fair business was done for the Boston steamer at 127 ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 125½@126½ ℘ cent. for Merchant bills. Gold has ranged 115⅛@114¾, closing 114¾, as on yesterday. The deposits made with the United States Treasury on 4 ℘ cent. interest amount to $200,000. The Customs Duties to $162,000. The Sub-Treasury Office was actively employed in paying out Gold on the 19th August Coupons of the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The specimen sheets of the United States Change Currency have been issued. The engraving is both elaborate and beautiful, and the whole execution of the little notes of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cents, such as to defy the counterfeiters. The notes are about one-fourth or one-third the size of the ordinary United States legal tender bills.

Speculation continues strong on the Stock Exchange, and ran highest to-day on the Western Railway shares and bonds. The New-York Roads were not neglected, however, and Government Securities took another advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent. on the Funded Stocks, and 1 ℘ cent. on 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. A large general business, it will be noticed, was done at the early Board, and under very considerable excitement among buyers. The commission brokers report increased orders to buy, and as the competition is quite spirited, and the supply of Stocks on the Street not excessive, prices go up from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. a day. At the Second Board there was less eagerness among buyers, with some disposition to realize at the extreme prices of the morning, though this was not the case in Cleveland and Toledo, and several other Western Roads. The shares and bonds of all classes of the Michigan Southern were firm and in demand. The market for Gold was somewhat neglected by speculators, and yesterday's price not sustained after the First Board.

Late in the afternoon the general market was dull, with the usual panic in prices incident to a large speculative business at both sessions of the Board. The following were about the last figures:

	Mond.	Tues.		Mond.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	94¼	94	Tennessees	51⅞	52
Erie	38⅞	38⅞	Missouris	48⅞	49
Erie Preferred	69⅝	69½	Pacific Mail	111⅞	111¾
Rock Island	68½	68¾	Panama	140	139½
Toledo	52⅜	54⅝	U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	104¼	105
Mich. Central	67¼	67¾	U.S. Notes C.H.	107	107¼
Galena	74	74¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	101¼	101⅜
Illinois Cen.	63¼	63½	U. S. 5s, 1874	90¼	90⅝
Mich. Southern	28⅞	30	Bills on Lond'n	127¼	127
Mich. Guarant'd	61¼	61¾	Gold	114⅝	114¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100¼	Bank of the Republic	90
Mechanics'	103½	Bank of North America	95
America	107½	Metropolitan	99
Merchants' Exchange	80	Commonwealth	83
State	91	Park	107
Commerce	92	Nassau	97½
Commerce Scrip Stock	90	Continental	88
American Exchange	91¼		

There is increased firmness and a large demand for the Railway Mortgages. Heavy purchases were made in several of the Western descriptions, at the additional advance. Eries and Centrals are also in request, but scarce at the Board.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	101½
N.Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	100	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts, 7 ℘ c.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	31
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
Erie seconds, '79	108½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Erie thirds, '83	102	Tol. & Wabash seconds	70½
Erie fourths, '80	94	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	83
Erie fifths, '88	88	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ext.	103
Hud. firsts, '69	106½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Hudson seconds	105	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	95
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	95
Hudson Conv., '67	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	50½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	108	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	109½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	82½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	109½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	70
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	91	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	41
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100		

Some of the second week's earnings in August, on the Western Roads, have been telegraphed. Michigan Central gains $20,500 on same week last year; Toledo gains $6,500; Michigan Southern gains $19,500. On the Galena there is a slight falling off.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company have opened transfer books for their stock in New-York with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

Mr. ALFRED SOPER, with Messrs. DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & Co., has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 4, 1862.

	90 days' paper.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens'	$1,951,770	2,206,085	2,408,[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	272,331	513,453	546,037	[illegible]
New-Orleans	798,638	382,304	889,590	[illegible]
La. State	1,563,226	2,451,030	2,277,834	[illegible]
Bk. of Louisiana	176,018	2,675,473	1,530,123	2,097,679
America	40,290	295,344	150,504	258,795
Union	918,212	30,586	619,898	237,883
Mechs. & Trdrs'	629,453	288,020	493,184	492,201
Merchants'	239,184	168,600	359,810	190,054
Southern	5,750	28,055	23,740	2,091
Crescent City	744,654	168,340	234,030	211,491
Consolidated	......	514	......	......
	$7,338,526	9,206,804	9,542,495	9,467,964

In the specie list, the following amounts are included, sent away from the City by the banks named:

Canal Bank	$500,000	Mechs' & Traders	[illegible]
Louisiana State	632,720	Merchants'	160,600
Bank of Louisiana	2,647,499	Crescent City	168,640

Total	$4,359,459
Capital paid in	$19,337,800
Circulation	9,542,495
Deposits	9,467,964
Due distant Banks	607,858
Other cash liabilities	566,205
Special deposits	13,338
Total, exclusive of profits	$39,535,660

Specie in vault	$4,847,644	Confederate States	$1,431,600
Specie sent away	4,359,159	Other cash assets	1,424,423
Paper payable in 90 days	7,338,525	C. S. Treas. Notes	2,658,781
Exchange	661,453	Real Estate	945,425
Foreign Exchange	1,787,668	Loans on Mortgage	1,666,007
Bonds	1,750,408	Paper over 90 days	3,971,003
Louisiana State	3,981,032	Suspended debt and protested paper	2,838,097
New. Orleans City	2,943,962	Public Impr'vement	1,069,067

Total, exclusive of Mis. Items $43,156,179

Specie quotations by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office:

Amer. Gold	$1 14½	Amer. Silver	$1 10@$1 12
Sovereigns	5 55	Five-franc pieces	1 06
20-francs (Naps.)	4 45	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Ten Thalers	8 70	Spanish Dollars	1 18
Ten Guilders	4 45	Crowns	1 13
Patriot Doubloons	16 70	English Silver	5 30
Spanish Doubloons	17 70	Bk. of Eng. Notes	5 55

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE TOODLES—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from our correspondent, that the Army of the Potomac had, on Sunday last, all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being at all interfered with by the rebels. Gen. McCLELLAN is understood to have been at Williamsburgh on Monday morning. The weather had been cool and delightful—most favorable for the movement thus effected. Most of the gunboats had come down the James River, but some of them remained to guard the pontoon bridges across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

A new Military Department, called the Department of the Ohio, has been created, consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity, to be under command of Gen. WRIGHT, promoted to a Major-Generalship yesterday by the President.

Provost-Marshal KENNEDY yesterday received from the War Department instructions under which he is at liberty to grant passports to persons liable to be drafted. Any such person desiring to go abroad can do so on giving a bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditional to perform military duty if drafted, or procure a substitute.

The directions of Judge-Advocate General ANTHON, as Chief Enrolling Officer, to his subordinates, relating to the manner of making the new enrollment preparatory to the draft, were issued yesterday, and will be found in our columns this morning. Gen. ANTHON has also issued an address to the citizens themselves, calling upon them to aid the officers to make the enrollment complete.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* announces that the National forces took possession of Bayou Sara, La., on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses, and quartering a garrison there.

We have a report from St. Louis that a fight took place near Lexington, Mo., on Friday last, between about 800 State troops and 3,000 guerrillas, under QUANTRELL and other chiefs, in which the State troops were defeated, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. A dispatch from Lexington, dated the 18th, does not mention such a fight, but states Gen. LANE had arrived there with reinforcements, and that the place was considered safe.

On Saturday evening the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Washington. It was followed on Sunday by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth from the same State, and on Monday by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiments. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts have also arrived at the Capital.

Ex Gov. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, Gov. JOHNSON'S Commissioner to examine the Tennessee prisoners, and release them upon giving the proper bond and taking the oath, arrived at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and the prisoners there are all to be sent to Vicksburgh by the 17th inst., to be exchanged. The same course will probably be adopted as regards the prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remainder of the news by the *Europa* came through by telegraph from St. Johns yesterday. The talk of the recognition of the South by France and England seems to have no firmer basis than reports set on foot by the secession agents. The bar to recognition by France is asserted to be the unwillingness of England. Lord PALMERSTON had made a speech at a banquet in Sheffield, in which he made another declaration against intervention. GARIBALDI'S movements are attracting the most serious attention. It is asserted that he has refused positively to obey VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation, and expects to march immediately against Rome. It is believed that he will soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

Yesterday afternoon, on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, a grand War Mass Meeting was held, at which some 30,000 people assisted. Speeches were made by Gen. SICKLES, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Gen. SPINOLA, Col. FULLER, Hon. Mr. ODELL, and a host of others, whose sayings will be found in other columns of to-day's issue. The meeting was a great success.

The water was let into the great Reservoir in the Central Park yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and addresses were made by MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK and Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH, and an ode read by Mr. McCHESNEY. The interesting event was witnessed by many thousand citizens. It is estimated that it will take until about the 1st of January next to fill the reservoir, so great is the consumption, so little the supply, and so enormous the capacity of the lake.

The *New-Ironsides* now lies in the stream, opposite Reed-street Wharf, Philadelphia, receiving her painting, which will be a mixture between white lead and cream color. She has been entirely dismantled, and all her guns placed in position. Her crew have also been transferred from the receiving-ship, and Capt. TURNER expects to leave at an early day. She has settled considerably, and now draws about fifteen feet of water. It is probable that the *Powhatan* will accompany the *Ironsides* as escort, when she leaves for sea.

A general inspection of the cargo of the prize steamer *Ladona* was made by the Prize-Master at Philadelphia, before the vessel was handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal. It was found to consist of brandies and gin, principally. A number of cases were found in the hold, of a size which left no doubt in the mind of the Prize-Master that they contained arms. It is expected that the cargo will be discharged this week, when an opportunity will be afforded of settling the question whether arms are a part of the cargo. No opposition will be made to the condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the final action of the Court may be expected as soon as the necessary publications are made.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* has this bit of arithmetical calculation, which is doubtless of interest to the people of Kansas: "We have received information which justifies us in believing that the Secretary of War has called on Gov. ROBINSON for 2,900 men, to be drafted from Kansas. Six months ago the rolls in our Adjutant-General's Office showed that the State had furnished 8,303 men. Since that time many more have enlisted—enough, we think, to make 9,000 in all. We have never cast a vote of more than 16,000. Nine from six leaves five."

The trial of RADETZKI, at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of FELLNER, has been set down for Sept. 3. A question of much interest to the medical jurist will be raised, and one which has not yet been passed upon in this country by any jury in a criminal court. The body of the murdered man had been in the water some days, and was found near the Shrewsbury River in New-Jersey. As it is alleged that the authorities of New-Jersey have only jurisdiction to try for murder committed within their own limits, it will be incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the deceased was murdered where the body was found. This will be disputed, and it will be contended and endeavored to be substantiated by evidence that the body had floated from some distant point. One of the most remarkable criminal trials in England involved the same question.

A large business was done at both sessions of the Stock Exchange yesterday, under considerable speculative excitement. Late in the afternoon there was a duller feeling, and a partial reaction from extreme prices. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 114¼; Bills on London, 127.

The Cotton market is dull and heavy. Coffee remains very quiet. Molasses and Rice are dull, yet steady. Sugars are in good demand, and prices favor the seller. Flour is in fair request, and is firm for the medium and better grades, but heavy for the common qualities. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in light supply, and the demand is restricted in consequence; prime qualities are scarce and firm, but inferior kinds are heavy. Oats are firmer. Corn is less active, but sound is quite firm. Other grains are unchanged. Pork is in good demand for Government use, and the market is firmer. Cut Meats and Lard are firm and in good request. Butter is active and a shade firmer for choice State. Cheese is in good request at steady rates.

The receipts of all kinds of animals for slaughter have been nearly up to the average, but with cooler weather the demand for meat is increased, and everything has been sold out clean, at advanced rates. Beeves number 4,130 for the week, which is 200 hundred less than last week. The demand was so brisk, however, that nine-tenths of them were bought up on Monday, and the balance by Tuesday noon, butchers paying 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the best, and in a few instances 8¾c. Good cattle were sold at 7¾c.@8c.; ordinary and poor stock at 6¼c.@7c. The average of all sales was 7¼c., or ¼c. advance on last week. The estimate of weights also favored sellers, and butchers declared the advance this week equal to ¾c.@1c. ℔ lb.....Milch cows are in so little demand, and so few are now sent to this market, (less than half the number sold one year ago,) that it is impossible to give quotations which would be any guide to those having cows to sell. It is quite as well to keep cows at home, or sell them in the country; it don't pay for farmers to send them here now....Veal valves are in better demand, cooler weather and a scarcity of beef and mutton favorably affect the calf market. Good veals are worth 5½c. and even 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, for a few of the best. All received were sold at an early hour....Sheep and lambs are in good request, and several hundred thin store ewes would be taken by farmers were they to be had. Butchers failed to get their supply, even with the full receipts of 11,250 for the week. Sheep are a little higher, being worth 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, if fat, and 4c. if in medium flesh. Lambs vary greatly in quality and as much in price, ranging from 4½c. to 5c. for ordinary, and 5½c.@6c. for good to choice lambs.....Live hogs are coming in quite freely for the season—12,663 for the past week—but with an active demand they have all been used up at advanced rates—good fat corn-fed hogs selling readily at 3½c.@3¾c.

Has North Carolina Returned to the Union?

The news of the result of the election for Governor in North Carolina would be of startling interest if we could rely on the assurances with which the announcement from Newbern is accompanied. The *Progress*, of the 12th inst., in giving the fact of Col. Z. B. VANCE'S election by 40,000 majority, adds as follows:

> "The *Union* Opposition Party have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated *a continuation of the war and a separation from the Union* has been *defeated* in every instance.
>
> It has been a fair and square issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind.
>
> Gov. STANLY regards this vote as *an emphatic decision in favor of the Union.*"

The *Progress* is published in the town where Gov. STANLY resides. The Governor, both from his position and his personal associations with the men of North Carolina, is in the way of having correct knowledge of the nature of the late contest and the significance of its results. In the absence, therefore, of any contradictory statements, we should be inclined to place much hope of future good to the Union cause in the choice of VANCE as Governor of the State of North Carolina.

It is not true, however, we apprehend, that the Vance party undertook in the late canvass to advocate the withdrawal of their State from the Confederacy, and its return to the old Union. The fact that VANCE himself was, throughout the canvass and still is, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, commanding a rebel regiment at Richmond, seems to put a complete extinguisher on the idea of his Unionism. The most we can say that looks encouraging is this, that the original Secessionists—the minority that tore North Carolina from the Union by force and fraud—bitterly opposed VANCE; that JEFF. DAVIS and his myrmidons, the Confederate officials, bitterly opposed VANCE; that PRYOR, TOOMBS and WIGFALL, and other stump-speakers of that school, freely lent their services on the hustings to secure his defeat; that the burden of all the writers and speakers enlisted against VANCE and his party was, that the latter were "Unionists." "Hessians," "hirelings" and "Abolitionists," seeking to restore North Carolina to the "Lincoln Government." A hue and cry was raised by the Secessionists equal to any that ever rang through the South against the success of any Northern man for the Presidency. If in the face of this torrent of defamation and attempted intimidation the yeomanry of North Carolina have really defeated, and by the magnitude of their victory practically exterminated, the original Secessionists and present JEFF. DAVIS party of the State, they have struck a blow that will reach far beyond the confines of their canvass and the aim they have had in view.

VANCE is a rebel in arms, we admit. But a Southern politician's mind is a curious study, and we must learn all its crotchets before we can judge intelligently of its probable motions. Almost every man in the South has been, at some period in his life, a firm believer in the doctrine that a citizen owes supreme allegiance to his State, and that he must "follow his State," and fight for it, whichever way it chances to go. VANCE is one of this class, and while he conceives it laudable to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy, *as long as North Carolina is a member of it*, he has always protested that the secession of the State was produced by violence and fraud, and confidently claimed that a fair appeal to the people would so determine. The election that has just taken place was the first opportunity the people of North Carolina have had of declaring themselves on this issue, and hence it was that the whole canvass was made to turn on the rightfulness or wrongfulness of secession, and whether the act of withdrawing from the old Union and uniting with the Southern Confederacy, at the time and in the manner of it, was in accordance with the sovereign popular will. The decision is NO, with all the emphasis of 40,000 majority.

What next? If the people were betrayed by the act of the Secessionists, why should they fight and die in the interest of their few and intensely hated and now sorely beaten betrayers? The Confederacy at best is but a rope of sand. Any State may withdraw from it at will. The VANCE Party, if they follow their principles, must "follow their State" out of the Confederacy, for the voice of the State is uttered in overwhelming denunciation of the conspirators who framed that detestable Government.

It will be remembered that a Northern clergyman tells a singular story of Stonewall JACKSON, whom he met and dined with not very long since in Virginia. JACKSON was as pious as his companion and deplored with apparent heartfelt grief the horrors of the war and the alienation it was producing between people of the same nation and blood. He put his allegiance to his State, however, above every other consideration. He would follow her fortunes alone and forever. "And if," he added, "Virginia should return to the old Union to-morrow, I would fight as sternly for the Union as I am now fighting for the Confederacy." In a week after this conversation, the narrator heard of JACKSON thundering down the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of BANKS. As JACKSON expressed himself, so would VANCE be found, fighting against the Confederacy, as quickly as for it, if he felt assured that *his State* inclined that way.

North Carolina has not voted to return to the Union, but it has very nearly, if not quite, voted *to quit the Southern Confederacy.* If the successful party in the late election take another step, it will be in this direction. If the Confederacy oppose the secession, and attempt "coercion" to keep North Carolina under their government, there will be war; and if there is war, North Carolina will accept help from whatever power is most ready at hand to give it. That power will be the United States; and thus by a logic entirely accordant with State Rights politics, Gov. VANCE and his party will be found fighting the rebellion under the flag of the Union.

The course of events that we have sketched is not only possible but, we think, probable; and it may be a matter well worth consideration at Washington whether it is not wise to withdraw Gov. STANLY from his present position, now that the people of North Carolina are manifesting a purpose to free themselves from all connection with the rebellion and to resume the control of their State Government. If, after having fully delivered themselves from the despotic influences that overawed and overbore them, the people of that always previously loyal State decline to recognize the Government of the United States, it will be time to initiate measures to supersede the civil by military authority. Gov. STANLY himself, if he regards the result of the late election as favorably as he is represented to do, would be the first to advise a course that would be so complimentary to his native State, and so advantageous, unquestionably, to the Union cause.

Western Surprises.

It is time the Union commanders in the Southwest were waking up. It can hardly be politic for any part of a people, with a large war on their hands, to be fast asleep. We have suffered three damaging reverses, in rapid succession, in the West, in consequence of the sleepy propensities of our officers. First was the disgraceful surprise and surrender of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S command at Murfreesboro, Tenn. We lost 2,000 prisoners there—all because they were "surprised." They didn't think well-bred Southern soldiers would be so uncivil as to disturb them in their sleep. CRITTENDEN was taken in bed at a hotel, and removed from Murfreesboro, before his command was attacked and made aware of his capture. His friends urge that he has been harshly judged, as he only took command of the post the evening before, and went to a tavern to sleep "because his tent had not arrived." A miserable excuse this. He knew he was in the enemy's country, and should never have slept, or thought of his tent even, till he knew his camp was safe from attack. That first night of insecurity was fatal to him as a commander.

Next came the capture of Independence, Mo., by QUANTRELL'S guerrillas. We lost 500 prisoners there. But Independence was "surprised"—it "could not otherwise have been taken." Why surprised? The town stands in a prairie; the eye sweeps the horizon, ten miles or more, in every direction. It was known QUANTRELL was recruiting in that neighborhood. He got his horde together—came "like a thief in the night," as a more honest soldier might, and captured the town and its defenders. What a name for such a town—*Independence*.

Lastly, we have a case at Gallatin, Tenn., the exact counterpart of the other two. Here is the story by telegraph:

> "MORGAN entered Gallatin at 4 o'clock A. M., after capturing the sentinels, *who were asleep*. Col. BOONE, the Union commander, *was in bed*. The surrender was conditional upon parole for officers and men alike, which was granted. Col. BOONE has gone to Kentucky."

And thus we lost nearly two hundred prisoners. They demanded "conditions," and got them—the right of "parole!" This is a mean get off. MORGAN never takes prisoners. The scamp would be bored to death with them. He would have to feed and guard them—to move slowly on account of them. This would interfere with his dashing raids, his excitements and—his horse stealings. The sleepy soldiers promise to fight the rebels no more, get their leaves to go home, sleep through the war on feather beds, and still draw their pay from the National Treasury as patriots! This is shameful, and the Government should adopt a rule at once, refusing to continue the pay of any commands that are surprised and captured *asleep*. "Col. BOONE has gone to Kentucky." He had better not stop in Kentucky; or if he does, he had better creep into the Mammoth Cave, where his slumbers cannot be disturbed. He cannot be a lineal descendant of old DANIEL BOONE, who kept vigils for a generation in the wilderness, with the red-skins ever prowling around him.

These three surprises have cost the Government three regiments of men. It will require more drafts than a nation four times as populous can stand to keep our armies full, unless our officers and men wake up. Wake up, men! the Philistines are upon you!

STONEWALL JACKSON AGAIN.—A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall JACKSON, leaving the front of Gen. POPE, had passed into the Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac. The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the Valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan; who, besides, is under engagements with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home in their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. If it be practicable to flank POPE, march upon and capture the capital, or carry the war to Harrisburgh, JACKSON knows all about it, and doubtless loses not a fragment of time in making necessary preparations. What his hand finds to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

But this very reputation for energy, and the probability it naturally suggests of JACKSON'S reappearance on the scene of his former exploits, are quite likely to originate the constantly-recurring rumors of his coming. There are reasons, however, why the attempt so promptly baffled before is not likely to be repeated at present. So far as Washington is concerned, sufficient precautions have been taken to repel any attack from the Virginia side. The Arlington lines, more formidable than any works known in modern warfare, are admirably armed and efficiently manned, and even could they be carried, a single battery of artillery at either bridge is ample to prevent the enemy crossing. A direct approach to the capital is, therefore, the least practicable course open to Gen. JACKSON. His old track toward the Upper Potomac is far more likely to attract him. Even there, however, the preparations of the War Department have been active; every point of importance being in the hands of our troops, and protected by intrenchments and heavy artillery. To force a passage of the river would indeed entail upon the rebels a sacrifice of life, utterly disastrous at the outset of a campaign in a hostile territory. The mistake is not likely to be made by the Virginia leader, whose most daring demonstrations have always been marked with singular regard to prudence, and the maintenance of secure lines of retreat. The balance of probability therefore turns, all things considered, against the rumored advance. The daily bugaboo may be looked for in some other quarter.

OUR NEW RESERVOIR.—It is a gratifying illustration of the lightness with which the stern hand of War has yet touched the North, that our great pacific enterprises experience no surcease. And assuredly, if any lesser object may divide the interest of the community with the mighty drama which is now being performed on this continent, with the whole world as spectators, it is such a public work as was yesterday brought to completion in the new reservoir. The Empire City is now imperially supplied with water. The first indispensable necessity of life is now free to our million citizens, to use plenteously for all the purposes to which nature's gift is put. We are now at the mercy of no contingency. No accident can well be conceived that can cut us off from a copious supply of water. To the resources of the old reservoir are now added the vast capacity of the new one, with its *billion* imperial gallons. And, as was fit with the expansive tendencies of our growing City, respect has been had not only to present needs, but to future requirements. Should New-York push its limits till it covers the whole space up to the lakes and rivers whence these reservoirs draw their floods, the teeming population would still be able to draw an abundant supply of water from the provisions now made.

It is wonderful, is it not? how, with cities and civilization the simplest need takes on vast and complicated proportions. The want which your Indian satisfies by the easy process of filling his two palms with water from the brook becomes with us a problem which taxes the resources of the ablest engineering skill. In the report of the proceedings attending the opening of the new reservoir yesterday, will be found many interesting reminiscences concerning the water-supply of New-York. It was in the recollection of more than one speaker the time when water was retailed by the bucket at Manhattan doors, and that, too, neither the best in flavor nor the most abundant in quantity. It was not in the character of our people, however, that this state of things should be allowed to continue. Accordingly, the subject was much discussed in pamphlets and the papers, and many eminent engineers gave it their attention. Thanks to all these efforts, earlier and later, we now have a series of hydraulic works for supplying our City with water such as make the aqueducts of old Rome little, and such as no city in the world can boast of. This copious supply of pure, sparkling water—copious for all the uses to which the beneficent gift is put—is for us, and our children after us. It is truly a "possession forever."

A GRATIFYING APPOINTMENT.—We see it stated that CASSIUS M. CLAY is to have a command in some Department of the West. We are glad of it. It will give scope to the very great ability which he has always been reputed to possess, but which, through some unlucky combination of circumstances, he has never been able to use. It will gratify also that exuberant martial ardor which has led him to take the field two or three times already, though it has never yet enabled him to remain in it long enough to win any very ensanguined laurels. We trust he may have better luck hereafter.

We are glad to find that Mr. CLAY is not going back, as was rumored a few days since, to St. Petersburgh. He has rendered as much diplomatic service already as the country has any right to require at the hands of any one man during any one Administration, and as much probably as the Government can stand, on its present footing. Besides, we feared that if Mr. CLAY and Mr. CAMERON were to exchange places once or twice more, our good friend the Czar ALEXANDER might fall into the mistake of supposing that we had no other men in this country qualified to fill that particular place. We are glad to find that Mr. CLAY is about to take the field against the rebels.

UTILIZING EXEMPTS.—We understand a project is afoot in the City for organizing a *Garde Mobile*, composed of foreigners and other able-bodied men, not legally liable to the conscription. The uses to which this movable force may be put are mainly these:

1. The preservation of order and obedience to law in the great cities.

2. The manning of National forts, thereby relieving regular troops from that class of service.

3. The rapid transmission of troops to points within the State requiring protection.

4. In general, the enforcement of the laws, the silencing of sedition, and the maintenance of domestic institutions.

A plan somewhat similar has been proposed in other loyal localities. A brigade, composed entirely of exempts, has been offered the War Department by two or three counties in Northern New-York; and we learn that at least fifty thousand men of this class can be had in in this State by the Government, to garrison the various forts now tenanted by experienced troops. The idea is a good one, and should be promptly responded to at Washington.

THE BROOKLYN WAR MEETING.—The full report given in our columns to-day of the war meeting held yesterday on Fort Green, in Brooklyn, shows it to have been most numerously attended, and enthusiastic in the extreme.

Thirty thousand men and women do not gather and listen for hours to patriotic pleadings for nothing; and, before the sun went down, visible results from the meeting were observed—in the pledging of moneys for the paying of bounties, the enlistment of soldiers, and the organization of recruiting societies. Let the good work continue in this way, and the probability of a draft becomes slender, indeed. Meanwhile, is our sister city not getting ahead of us? This is, we understand, but the first of a series of similar popular gatherings for war purposes to be held in Brooklyn. The Imperial City itself must not lag behind!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Series of Important War Bulletins.

Creation of the Department of the Ohio.

GEN. WRIGHT PLACED IN COMMAND.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107.—1. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part. Nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received; but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws or usuages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize in certain cases the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property lawfully taken from the enemy or from the inhabitants in the enemy's country instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officers or soldiers who shall sell, embezzle, misapply or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried, and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillagers.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief of the Army.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.—The inspection of all cavalry forces preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106.—Capt. LYMAN M. KELLOGG, Eighteenth Infantry, having tendered his resignation while under charges for "drunkenness on duty," disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good and military discipline, is, by direction of the President, hereby dismissed the service, to take effect Aug. 11, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—1. The attention of the troops of this command is called to the following article of War No. 54: All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in their quarters and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn-fields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, shall (besides such penalty as they are liable to by law,) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

2. The recent Presidential order, directing the seizure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, in no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing article of war, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marauding, indiscriminate pillage, and acts of violence toward unarmed men, women and children, are as unworthy the character of Union soldiers as injurious to the noble cause he defends. Such practices, alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden.

3. The enforcement of the foregoing article of war is particularly enjoined on regimental commanders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY.
(Signed) E. WALTER WEST, A. A. A. Gen.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112.—1. The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap, and the troops operating in its vicinity.

2. Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT is assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The new Department announced to-day is created in accordance with an arrangement recently made with Gov. DENNISON and other prominent Western men, who came on to represent the dangerous condition of the Kentucky border. The plan then decided on was subsequently enlarged, so as to make the new Department an entire Western Border-State Department, including the whole border from the boundaries of POPE'S Department west, with the Southern States lying contiguous to it, and the Northern States from which supplies must be drawn to defend it. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, just assigned to this important command, arrived here yesterday evening, received his final instructions, and started for his department on the 5 o'clock train this evening. He is an old army officer, Major of Engineers; has been in the service twenty-one years, and never in that time asked a day's furlough. He was engaged in constructing our forts at Tortugas and other important points along the Atlantic Coast. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, last year; went to South Carolina as senior Brigadier, under SHERMAN, and was promoted to a Major-Generalship to-day, both as an evidence of the appreciation the Government has for his services and as necessary to enable him with propriety to take command of a Department where several Brigadiers outranking him are now serving.

THE TAX LAW.

The Tax law goes into effect on the first of September. It begins to be feared that arrangements for putting it into operation can hardly be completed by that time. Blanks are not forwarded yet, and some of them are not prepared, and all the appointments for the Western States are yet unsettled. An effort will be made, however, to hurry matters up. An immense amount of wire-pulling is going on for the New-York appointments.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York tax appointments have been under consideration at the Treasury Department all day. THURLOW WEED was closeted with Secretary CHASE several hours with regard to them. It is understood that the Collectors have been decided on, and that the list is ready to go to the President. The Assessors will come up to-morrow. No reliable statements as to the successful candidates are allowed to transpire till the President has approved them and made the appointments, as there is a possibility of some of them being revoked.

The following appointments under the Tax law have been made for Michigan:

First District—L. G. BIRNY, of Adrian, Collector; JOSHUA R. BENNETT, of Adrian, Assessor.

Second District—ALLEN A. MORRISON, of St. Joseph, Collector; ELIJAH P. HOUSE, of Paw-Paw, Assessor.

Third District.—IRA MAYHEW, of Albany, Collector; WHITNEY JONES, of Lansing, Assessor.

Fourth District.—AARON .R. TURNER, of Grand Rapids, Collector; ALONZO SESSIONS, of Iowa, Assessor.

Fifth District.—GILES HUBBARD, of Mount Clemens, Collector; LUTHER STANLEY, of BURLINGTON, Assessor.

Sixth District.—SAMUEL L. WARREN, of Flint, Collector; TOWNSEND WORTH, of Vassar, Assessor.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERALS.

It is understood that few Generals will hereafter be appointed, except to fill vacancies. The death of WILLIAMS, McCOOK and others has recently caused several vacancies, which the appointments announced to-day will fill. Gen. GEORGE W. CULLOM, reappointed Brigadier to-day, received his original appointment by virtue of a promise made to Gen. SCOTT when he was placed on the retired list, that his staff should all be cared for, and that CULLOM and HAMILTON should be made Generals. He has been serving as chief of HALLECK'S Staff, but through accident his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

The following is a list of appointments of Major and Brigadier-Generals just made by the President:

Brig.-Gen. H. J. WRIGHT, of the United States Engineers, to be Major-General.

Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Col. ORLANDO M. WILCOX, of the Second Michigan Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLOM, not confirmed by the Senate by an accidental omission, is reappointed to be a Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. BARNARD has been assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the troops assigned for their defence.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. CORCORAN goes to Philadelphia to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. He has been overrun to-day with delegations of Irish societies from New-York, and from different places along the route where they wish him to stop. It is supposed that he will stay over Wednesday night in Philadelphia, and proceed to New-York, according to programme already announced, on Thursday.

Surprise continues to be expressed at the spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm which produced the immense CORCORAN demonstration last night. There had been little or no previous notice of the meeting; none of the ordinary means of assembling or augmenting a crowd were resorted to; no music, no banners or transparencies or processions, and yet the crowd in this undemonstrative city, where crowds are usually very hard to assemble, was larger than at any public meeting within the recollection of the inhabitants.

GEO. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, has closed an arrangement with Gen. CORCORAN for a volume narrating his prison experiences. The arrangement makes it a very handsome thing for CORCORAN.

COMMANDER PORTER AND THE ARKANSAS.

The destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*, by Commander WILLIAM D. PORTER, is warmly commended in official quarters, and the service thus rendered will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which was subsequently reversed. Last year he was deprived of his command, owing to a charge of disloyalty, but was promptly restored on his [illegible] was predicated on forged letters. By his [illegible] on the Mississippi River, he has vindicated his character against all unjust aspersions.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RECRUITS.

Capt. WM. CLARK, of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, was captured near Leonardtown, in company with a number of recruits for the rebel army, a few days ago. They were in wagons and well armed. On the appearance of our cavalry they took to the woods, but were pursued and fired upon. Nine of them were captured, including the captain. The entire party were brought to this city and lodged in the old capital.

FIRST DELIVERY OF STAMP CURRENCY.

The first delivery of postage currency was made yesterday in exchange for coin. Parties offering coin in exchange will have the preference at the Treasury Department.

MUSTERING TROOPS.

Capt. THOMAS HENDERSON, of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. F. H. BATES, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to report—the former at Harrisburgh, Pa., and the latter at New-York, to assist in mustering troops into the United States service.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

The appointment of Gen. BARNARD to command the defences of Washington is regarded as eminently fitting. His experience as an engineer peculiarly fit him for developing our defensive resources.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in town.

"OLD GLORY" IN TOWN.

Capt. STEPHEN DRIVER, or "Old Glory," as he is more familiarly known, is in town, *en route* from New-England, where he has been speaking for the past three months, to his home in Nashville. He will be remembered as the Union man of Nashville, who produced an American flag on the arrival of our troops, which he had kept concealed in the folds of a bed-quilt during the whole reign of secession there, notwithstanding the rebels had frequently searched for it, and which was the first hoisted over the Tennessee Capitol on our occupation of the city. He had a long interview with the President yesterday, and will probably speak here before his departure.

CABINET MEETING.

Cabinet had a meeting to-day over present and prospective army movements.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

There have been filed in the Pension Bureau, under the act of July 14, 1862, about 2,200 applications of invalids for pensions, growing out of services in the current war.

MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTED.

The President, in accordance with the late law, has appointed the following named Midshipmen, he being authorized to select two from the District of Columbia, ten at large, and three yearly, selected from boys enlisted in the navy:

At Large.—Wm. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia; Albert F. Robinson, of New-York; Lyman G. Spalding, of New-Hampshire; Thomas G. Welles, of Connecticut; Edmund M. Smith, of Maryland; Downs L. Wilson, of the District of Columbia; John E. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts; Lewis W. Frost, of Massachusetts; Edward Linzee Amery, of Massachusetts; Robert, of Illinois.

Enlisted Boys Appointed.—Thomas S. Flood, Wm. Coates, Frederick M. Wise.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Communication with Cumberland Gap Cut off—Gen. Morgan Threatened in Front and Rear—Somerset and London Taken by the Rebels—Communication with Nashville Cut off—Buell's Army in Danger.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here showing that the long-threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured, and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow, and threaten Bowling Green.

KIRBY SMITH, with about 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee, to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation, and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. The former point threatens our communication seriously. Gen. MORGAN has retired part of his force to Barboursville to hold the place and asks for reinforcements. MORGAN is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and had driven off the hands at work on the tunnel and broken the hand cars. FORREST and STEARNES are expected to join him. It is feared that they will cut off Gen. MORGAN'S train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott County, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming, and Gov. MORTON is putting forth all his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to-day, and at least seven are expected to leave to-morrow. They will go amply prepared in all but discipline for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. MORRIS, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; Gen. LEW. WALLACE will command another. Others will be under command of Gen. DUMONT, Gen. REYNOLDS, Gen. LOVE and Lieut.-Col. KING, of the Nineteenth Regulars.

In the absence of experienced officers to take permanent command of the regiments, Gov. MORTON has hit upon the happy expedient of putting them temporarily, for this emergency, under the command of these distinguished officers, and the officers willingly and enthusiastically accede to his wishes. These officers will remain in command as long as may be necessary. Their places are not all certainly assigned yet; but at present, the intention is to give them regiments as follows:

Gen. T. A. MORRIS will take command of the Sixty-seventh Regiment at Madison; Gen. REYNOLDS takes the Seventy-fifth Regiment at Wabash; Gen. LANE takes the Seventy-first Regiment at Terre Haute; Gen. WALLACE takes the Sixty-sixth Regiment at New-Albany; Gen. DUMONT takes the Seventy-second Regiment in this city. Lieut.-Col. KING, of the Nineteenth Regulars, takes, probably, the Seventy-second Regiment at South Bend. Gen. WALLACE goes to New-Albany to-night, to take command of his regiment. The rest will follow as fast as the railroad can take them. A dispatch to Gov. MORTON from Frankfort announces the resignation of Gov. MAGOFFIN and Lieut.-Gov. FISK, and the occupancy of the Governorship by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. ROBINSON, an unconditional Union man.

Col. CARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Regulars, is expected here to-morrow to relieve Col. SIMONSON, as mustering and disbursing officer for Indiana.

Adjt. STILES, of the Twentieth Indiana, is among the prisoners recently released from Richmond.

LATER.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH has taken London, in the rear of Gen. MORGAN, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. BUELL is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgefield Road were burned last night.

"JOHN MORGAN'S" GUERRILLA BAND.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

MORGAN is reported to be at Hartsville with 1,800 men.

The train which left Bowling Green this morning has arrived. It met the up train from Nashville at Red River and exchanged passengers.

Reception of Col. Corcoran.

From the following telegram received yesterday by Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, it appears that Col. CORCORAN will not arrive in New-York until Friday, instead of Thursday, as previously reported:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

Alderman Terrence Farley, Chairman:

Gen. CORCORAN will leave Philadelphia Friday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.; arrive 2 P. M. at Jersey City. Letter by mail.

WILLIAM WALSH,
HENRY SMITH,
THOS. STEVENSON, } Committee.

The Committee of the Common Council are engaged in making arrangements for his reception, which will undoubtedly be one of the most splendid ovations ever offered to any man.

The Late Brig.-Gen. Williams.

The body of the late Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, was yesterday conveyed to Newburgh and delivered into the hands of his friends.

On a recommendation of the Mayor, a Committee, consisting of Alderman MITCHELL and Councilmen OSBORN and GEDNEY, was appointed to accompany the remains to Newburgh. The body was taken from the residence of EDWARD H. SENIOR, undertaker, yesterday afternoon, and placed on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, at the foot of Jay-street, whence, at 3 o'clock, she started for Newburgh.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

More Talk of the Recognition of the South.

Escape of the Anglo-Rebel Steamers from the Tuscarora.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

An interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of all the *Europa's* news last night.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M., of the 9th inst.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Kingstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America.

The London *Times*, in another article, reviews the conduct of America in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, but says that Lord PALMERSTON is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of their own country to enforce.

The *Morning Post* also has a leader on the subject of the commerce of Nassau. It says the National cruisers, by stationing themselves just outside of the prescribed limits of the shore, become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo-American convention at naught.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with M. THOUVENEL subsequent to his audience with the Emperor, and M. THOUVENEL is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England, was the principal reason why France did not act at once in American matters.

The recognition of the independence of the South was regarded as pretty certain.

The Confederate steamer No. 290, was last seen by the steamer *John Bell*, which arrived in the Clyde on the 4th. She was steaming 14 or 15 knots per hour.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield, to Lord PALMERSTON, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but he thought all would admit the wisdom of the Government in not attemping to relieve that distress by interference. He considered that interference would only make matters worse, and the Government would therefore maintain strict neutrality. He hoped that the evils now existing would soon have an end, that a charitable feeling would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see a continuance of the present deluge of blood.

Mr. ROEBUCK made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, and he thought ultimately into five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. [Cries of "No, no;" "Yes, yes."] Thus they could never be reunited. The war was a mere waste of blood. It was no war against Slavery.

The American correspondence of the *Times* and other papers represent recruiting as a failure, but the *Star's* correspondent says there is no doubt that in a few weeks the President's call would be fully responded to. He represents that MCCLELLAN'S army is stronger than it was before the late battles.

FRANCE.

Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under GARIBALDI'S movements.

The *Opinion Nationale* deplores the fatal hesitation which makes the French Government shrink from the necessary solution, viz., the evacuation of Rome.

The Bourse was firmer, closing on the 8th at 69f.10c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that GARIBALDI has refused to obey VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation.

The rumors that the English fleet was ordered to join the French squadron in interference with GARIBALDI proved false.

A letter from Palermo says the enthusiasm for GARIBALDI is so great that young men were disappearing entirely from the place, and if other cities in Sicily imitate Palermo, GARIBALDI must soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

La France says GARIBALDI held a council of war at Ceffala on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The volunteers numbered 6,000. GARIBALDI had chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land in the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by an auxiliary force, and march on the Roman States.

The official Turin *Gazette* says Garibaldian Volunteers would leave for Messina, instead of Palermo. They number 3,000, and are divided into three columns, one conducted by GARIBALDI in person.

In the Chamber of Deputies, 8th, M. RATAZZI said there was a rumor, not officially confirmed, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians, and the troops lost fifty muskets.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday, in the Liverpool market, were 5,000 bales, prices closing firm and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet, but steady, on the 9th.

PROVISIONS were inactive, except BACON, which was firm.

CONSOLS closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were firmer, but were without quotable change.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The *Europa* arrived at 8:30, with 66 passengers for Boston. No specie was reported. There is no additional news. She will sail at midnight.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangement of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and sure as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. TOM THUMB and Com. NUTT, with the new tropical fish and superb farce company, are drawing immense crowds at BARNUM'S, despite the war and hot weather. BARNUM'S lecture-room is the best ventilated room in the City, and is delightfully cool, even this hot weather,

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises... 12 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 48 | Gov. Island. 4 37 | Hell Gate.... 5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Ship New-York, Hewhurst, Glasgow, Wm. & Alfred Wilson.

Barks Young America, Collins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Eibing, (Pruss.,) Reutel, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Godfrey, Clarke, New-Orleans, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs C. B. Allen, Lock, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Johann, (Oldg.,) Muller, Cork, Ruger Bros.; Sybil, (Br.,) Mulligan, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Louisa, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Scotland, (Br.,) McKinnan, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; North America, Wallace, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Judge Taney, Gilmon, Bath, Me., master; Brampton, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, P. I. Whitney & Co.; [illegible], Oathouse, Harbor Grace, P. I. Nevius & Son; [illegible], (Dutch,) Hazewinkle, Queenstown, John Jackson; Aldebaran, Hand, Maranham and Para, H. K. Corning & Co.; Maria L. Davis, Doane, St. Kitts, Thomas Gilmartin; Electric, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Tarif, Provost, Stamford.

Sloops Motto, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Mary Gray, Hawkes, Uncasville, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Neptune, Shaw, Fortress Monroe, via Delaware Breakwater 18 hours, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins. Left at the Breakwater steamboat Commodore, from Harrison's Landing for New-York, with 600 sick soldiers from the Army of the Potomac. She had put in on account of head winds.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Clarissa Currier, Flitner, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Had light winds the entire passage.

Ship Mongolia, (of Bath,) Sweetser, from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Duncan.

Ship Vision, (of Boston,) Crowell, from Boston, in ballast to Bassett & Bacon.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 31 ds., with mdse. and 260 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Medea, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Elizabeth, (Br., of Bristol,) Bearne, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Acme and Narragansett, at Queenstown; Laura, Albion and St. Helena, at Deal; Aug. 4, Nederland, at Dartmouth; Lucinda, at Pill; Lebanon, at Bristol; Hero, at Antwerp; 8th, Adams, at Queenstown; Ann Hodgkin, at Dublin; June 25, Alice Provost, at Mauritius; July 4, T. A. Keang, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 8, Catharine, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Allan Stewart at Havre; Aug. 8, Pathson, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 6, Spartan, from Waterford; 7th, American Eagle, from Portsmouth; J. H. Ryerson, from Liverpool; 8th, Mobile, from do.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 8, Winged Arrow, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Mary Pleasants was recently wrecked at Akyab.

The steamer Cortez was totally destroyed by fire at Shanghai.

The Hamlet, from London for New-York, put into Portsmouth on the 8th inst., having been in collision.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BELL—PARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Mr. Belden, Mr. FRANCIS BELL, of New-York, to Mrs. HARRIET E. PARKE, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN BARCLAY, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 33 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Robert and Thomas Barclay, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Barclay, No. 212 8th-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DOUGLAS.—At 115th-st., Avenue A, Capt. A. DOUGLAS.

His funeral will take place from his father's house on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, JOHN C. HOWELL, aged 31 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MACFARLANE.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, ANASTASIE, wife of John M. Macfarlane.

☞ Notice of funeral will appear in papers of to-morrow morning.

ROBERTS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, MARY ANN, wife of Elbridge G. Roberts, of this City.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, between Greene and Wooster sts., this City. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Rockport, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mrs. CATHARINE W., wife of James A. Smith, of this City.

STONE.—In the Philadelphia Hospital, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Corporal A. G. Stone, Company D, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Duryee's Zouaves, of wounds received at the late battles before Richmond.

He was taken prisoner at Savage's Station; was released on parole and brought as far as Philadelphia, but enfeebled by traveling he could go no further. He was attended by his parents until his death. His remains were brought home to Woodbridge, N. J., where his funeral was attended Aug. 8, by a large circle of sympathizing friends, by whom his loss is deeply mourned. He was an affectionate son and brother. He was loved and respected by all who knew him; and was among the first to respond to his country's call when our flag was in danger.

"None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

His endearing qualities made him the loved one of his regiment.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN THOMAS, a native of Wales, England, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 391.—Aug. 19, 1862.

57, 20, 45, 71, 30, 14, 31, 35, 70, 62, 63, 11, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 392.—Aug. 19, 1862.

28, 31, 30, 6, 24, 64, 33, 34, 1, 13, 63, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 339.—Aug. 19, 1862.

72, 16, 5, 60, 56, 24, 17, 1, 15, 14, 57, 48, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. CLASS 307.—Aug. 19, 1862.

16, 15, 56, 9, 55, 36, 58, 61, 12, 51, 72, 2.

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The mothers, wives and sisters of the volunteers who are fighting for their country, are anxiously looking to you for the latest news from the seat of war.

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the brave volunteers would be far better contented with their lot, were you to supply them with fresh news from home. Send in your orders to

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

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A tale of the Road in the times of George the Third.
Illustrations by DARLEY.
Price, 25 cents.
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CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

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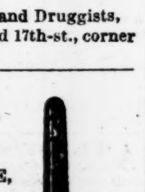

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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

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ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

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The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

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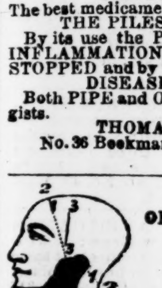

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IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.

H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

[illegible]

TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

[illegible] will be paid for the right kind of men to-day and to-morrow. Apply to

Capt. ISAAC P. LOCKMAN,

(late First Lieutenant Co. H, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.,) No. 78 Bowery, from 10 to 12 A. M., and at No. [illegible] Nassau from 1 to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

MONITORS.

Two companies of Monitors having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days,

A THIRD COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, ESQ.,

Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor Company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

NINETEENTH WARD MONITORS.

The undersigned having received authority to raise a company of Monitors, to be attached to the Hillhouse Light Infantry, Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Empire Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, Commanding, call upon all respectable young men of the Ward to come forward and join this company. The citizens of the Ward are resolved to make this a first-class organization, and offer $20 additional bounty to all who join its ranks. Now is your time, Boys, to join a good command. Who would not rather volunteer in this glorious cause, in preference to being drafted?

Capt. AM. DONDNEY.
Recruiting Officer, No. 795 3d-av., near corner 53d-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, August 19, 1862. }

To the Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn:

IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS FROM THE President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New-York, a thorough enrollment is about to be made, under my direction, of all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

For the purpose of making this enrollment I have appointed one or more persons in each of the several election districts of the above-named cities, each of whom bears a commission under my hand, and is fully authorized, between the hours of half-past seven in the morning and six in the afternoon, to inquire, in a courteous and proper manner, of the occupants of all dwelling-houses, stores, tenements and other buildings in the said cities the names and ages of the residents thereof; and inasmuch as equity requires that the names of all persons liable to military duty should be enrolled, so that the proposed draft may not fall with undue severity upon any class of our people, I respectfully urge all good citizens to aid the enrolling officers in the performance of their arduous duties by giving them freely the information required, and I warn all evil-disposed persons (if any such there be) that by withholding such information or interfering with the enrolling officers, they will render themselves liable to instant arrest by the Provost-Marshal's guard and severe punishment.

I further request that any improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers may be reported at the office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the Academy of Music, in the city of Brooklyn, without delay.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General and Chief Enrolling Officer."

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country! Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee.

Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY I, OF THE STANTON LEGION, will be mustered into the United States service this week. A few more choice, moral men wanted to raise it to the maximum number. The last chance for the bounties, as they all close after Friday. $90 cash, in hand, to each recruit, and relief tickets for families worth $3 a week. Drafting is positively ordered for the 1st of September.

Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
No. 183 Essex-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM, AVOID THE DRAFT AND MAKE MONEY.—Thirty Dollars each, in addition to the United States allowances, will be paid to one hundred young men who will volunteer for the service of the United States for three years or during the war, within the present week. Apply at No. 6 State-st.

MILITARY.

[illegible] REGIMENT—NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. [illegible], Jr., Recruiting Officer, [illegible]

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company [illegible] Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. [illegible], formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$[illegible] additional bounty by private subscription.
$[illegible] paid immediately after mustering.
$[illegible] before leaving the State.
$[illegible] when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT,
Lincoln Hall, No. [illegible] East Houston-st., [illegible]

All those who are absent from my regiment [illegible] leave are herewith [illegible] to appear at headquarters before WEDNESDAY, [illegible] will be treated as deserters.

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. [illegible]

ARMY SUBSTITUTE [illegible]

UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE [illegible]TION, No. 67 William-st., corner of [illegible]

This Association has completed arrangements [illegible] providing substitutes for persons who may be [illegible] the Army of the United States, under the [illegible] the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Recruiting officers are requested to meet the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Bowery, to-day and to-morrow, up to 12 o'clock M. He is prepared to make satisfactory arrangements for as many men as they can furnish to complete his company, belonging to a regiment now ordered to Washington.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 200 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

THE CITIZENS OF THE NINETEENTH Ward are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, at No. 780 3d-av., southwest corner 52d-st., 3d floor, for the purpose of assisting in the organization of a COMPANY OF MONITORS for the war.

Ald. Farley,
W. C. Connor,
Thos. McSpedon,
Anson Herrick,
George Weir,
Albert Cordijee,
Dennis McCarthy,
Daniel Gallagher,
Robert McGinnis,
Thomas Crimmins,
Hon. Dennis McCabe,
Homer Franklin,
George F. Nelson,
Harvey Sheldon,
W. A. Dooley,
Wm. B. Bookwell,
John C. Beckman,
Edward Dayton,
A. W. Kennedy,
Charles King.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES—U. S. ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing Substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the last order of the Secretary of War. Advances made on Quartermasters' vouchers, Contractors' and Recruiting Officers' bills, and Officers' pay-roll. By RICHARD KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 168 BROADWAY.—This Association is prepared by the payment of one hundred dollars to guarantee a substitute in case they are drafted; the money so paid to be deposited in the hands of some well-known Banker, with the stipulation from them that it is not to be used for any other purpose. Reference of the highest character given.

A. W. PLATT, for the Association.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF INSURING their lives before going to the war, or those wishing guarantees to have a substitute furnished them in case they are drafted, may learn of such opportunities by calling on W. E. WELLS, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

SMITH & BROTHER.
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.,
NEW-YORK.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
No. 111 Oxford-street, (fourth door from Fulton-av.)
The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 10, 1862.
Mrs. S. M. YOGEL, Miss L. L. OSBORNE,
Principals.
J. A. SKINNER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Resumption of Mail Communication with the East—The Irregularity of the Service, and How it May be Avoided—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

On Sunday evening, the first Eastern mail arrived, since the change of routes, and on Monday evening, the second. A third is expected to-night. But when the daily service will be in full and efficient operation, time must show. The dates brought are to the 27th June, from New-York. These mails, however, did not come wholly upon the new cut-off, but came *via* Laramie, as usual, to Devil's Gate, or vicinity, and then cut southward eighty miles or so, on to the new route, thus avoiding the South Pass. Of distance, nothing could have been gained by this, but the conveniences of ready animals might have been there.

Everybody hereabouts is excessively mortified at the present Summer's mail irregularities, and to name the mails is almost sufficient to make newspaper readers strike a fellow, from very soreness of irritation. Excepting in the war time of '57-8, this has been the worst break that has occurred in the postal history of this region. It was fondly hoped that when the East and the West were linked together with a daily overland mail, the vast interests involved would have secured a prompt and efficient performance. But wofully has this hope been blasted. Yet the great interest evinced in the matter on the Pacific slope, and the apparent determination there manifested to have the whole concern dissected, are favorably received here and considered good omens for the future.

Had there been an efficient Government Mail Agent traveling upon this route, with power to inquire into the *personnel*, *materiel*, stock and provender connected with the mails, and report by telegraph on the same to Washington, the true state of things would have been promptly known there, and perhaps no stoppage would have occurred. I believe an ample salary devoted to such a purpose would have been considerable gain to the public at large. In exigencies, abundance of assistance could be obtained in this Territory, whether in grain, men, animals or conveyances. But in the beginning of the present difficulties, such assistance, I believe, was carefully avoided.

The annual election for Territorial and County officers will take place on Monday week. The "ticket" is made out, and is as follows:

"Commissioners to locate University Lands, Ira Eldridge, Chester Loveland, Sidney A. Knowlton; Representatives, John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood, John V. Long; Select Man, Reuben Miller; Sheriff, Robert T. Burton; Recorder, John W. Woolley; County Surveyor, Theodore McKean; Superintendent of Common Schools, Robert L. Campbell."

The Justices of the Peace, nominated for this city precinct, are A. H. RALEIGH and AURELIUS MINER.

The above list may be considered that of officers elect for their several terms, as there is no prospect of opposition, or at least not sufficient to change a single name. And further, the list indicates the intention to continue both Territorial and State forms of government until the action of Congress be had upon the matter.

The "24th" appears to have been very generally observed throughout the settlements in the manner usual in this territory, that is by exploding the "villainous saltpetre," by music, processions, oratory, and almost invariably winding up with a dance, albeit the weather is by no means inviting for the performance of much of that lively exercise. Yet the fantastic tripping has long been the standard recreation in Utah, the Mormon Chief himself taking his fancy in that line considerably. Doubtless, the rapidly finishing large theatre will be a formidable competitor for the honors next Winter. Besides, I have noticed latterly a growing taste for outdoor sports other than prairie-riding, and the game of cricket is now rapidly winning its way to popularity in Utah, for on the 25th a return match between the Deseret Union and the Metropolitan clubs, of this city, was played. This match was won by the last-named club, with twenty-nine runs in excess. The Union scored highest the previous match, thus showing an alteration of luck or an equality of skill. As the boys would say, that's one to you and one to me, so another trial is to come off, to prove which has the "best of three." And in the country, I hear, cricket is making its way, too. Thus, you will perceive, the 'elect' are returning to the class of sports—outdoor—which were favorites with the original prophet, SMITH.

Most if not all of our merchants have been out of stock of some kinds of domestics and other articles for a considerable time. Mr. JENNINGS somewhat replenished his, a short time ago, by a small consignment from California. Messrs. GILBERT and GERRISH are ahead in freighting from the East, the present season. A few days since, this firm received twenty-four mule wagon-loads from that quarter, they having made the trip in six weeks from Atchison. The mules, fine animals, have started to replenish the stock of that kind of quadruped west of the Sierra Nevada.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society are brushing up a little, having had a new election, which has resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, WILFORD WOODRUFF; Secretary, ROBERT L. CAMPBELL; Corresponding Secretary, HENRY W. NAISBITT; Treasurer, E. F. SHEETZ. Directors "too numerous to mention." So we may expect another grand "Fair" in October, early.

The "ninety days" for which Capt. LOT SMITH's company of Mormon Mounted Volunteers, for service on the mail route, were called out, have expired; but lo! Capt. LOT and some of his men are out after a band of Indians for the rectification of a mistake concerning the proprietorship of one or two hundred head of horses that have been accustomed to graze in the vicinage of Fort Bridger, and the remainder of the company are awaiting his return to that post. Now, whether Capt. LOT has scalped the fugitives, or they have scalped him, or they are still "retiring in good order" before his host, is a matter of discussion, but of course the "faith" is that Capt. LOT is safe, and that the redskins are "nowhere."

A number of ox teams, laden with flour, are now *en route* from this city to Ruby Valley, in order that Col. CONNOR's command of California Volunteers may be abundantly supplied with the staff of life. The teams expect to bring back freight on account of the bold soldier boys, that their march may not be delayed unnecessarily to this city, or such points on the Western route where they may be distributed.

Persons recently from the Salmon River report that several hundred wagons of gold-seekers, having struck the Salmon River north of this city and of the Fort Hall route, and finding the journey down that river to the gold fields a terribly hard road to travel—in fact, practicable for pack-animals only—are rather in a predicament, and will be necessitated to retrace their steps to the Fort Hall route, thence westward till they strike the river as it bends again toward that route, and up stream a hundred miles to the Eldorado.

—The wife of the late Maj. Fairbanks has received the following gratifying note:

HEADQUARTERS 3D CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, Va., Aug. 6, '62.

Mrs. Maj. J. D. Fairbanks, Detroit, Mich.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I cannot forego the sad duty to express to you how deeply I feel the real loss you have to deplore. It was my good fortune to meet your lamented husband in Alexandria, and to have his valuable services on my Staff until after the battle of Bull Run, on which occasion he was conspicuous for his activity and gallantry. I was much gratified to see that his services were appreciated by his State, and that he returned with increased rank to serve his country. The Fifth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers was much indebted to him for its efficiency in the recent battle; it is owing to his energy, military information and untiring devotion to his duties, that it became so distinguished. His memory will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to have the opportunity to know his good qualities.

I remain, truly your friend,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Brig.-Gen.

LAW REPORTS.

Unconscientious Defence—Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

James Harper, et al. vs. *Royal Chamberlain, et al.*—The plaintiffs sued the defendants, twenty-two in number, who were the directors of the New-York City Insurance Company, for $12,000 damages, sustained by a fire upon premises which had been insured in that Company. The Company had become insolvent, and the the plaintiffs sought to hold the directors for alleged fraudulent representations of the capital and solvency of the Company.

The defendants set up among other defences, the statute of limitations. The Court held this defence well taken and dismissed the complaint. The various defendants now claiming costs, the plaintiffs moved to restrict the defendants to one bill of costs, on the ground that costs were in the discretion of the Court, and the defence was an unconscientious one, and to restrain the defendants from entering more than one bill without the leave of the Court. Plaintiffs relied on section 306 of the Code, which provides that in all actions where there are several defendants, not united in interest, and making separate defences by separate answers, and the plaintiff fails to recover judgment against all, the Court may award costs to such of the defendants as have judgment in their favor, or any of them.

Defendants contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, and that having succeeded, they were entitled to costs as a matter of course.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

J. Francis Walton for the motion; Gilbert Dean, A. J. Vanderpoel, H. F. Hatch and Alfred Smith, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Franklin vs. *Franklin*.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Fmerty vs. *Robertson et al.*—Order granted.

Central Park Fire Insurance Company vs. *Van Antwerp et al.*—Order granted.

Gregier vs. *Smith*.—*The Same* vs. *The Same*.—Orders granted.

Lawrence vs. *Shepherd et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Wolfe vs. *Hubbard et al.*, *Underhill* vs. *Vogtel al.*—Motion granted.

Franklin vs. *Franklin*; *Judd et al.*, vs. *Costello*.—Motions granted; $10 costs.

Putzel et al. vs. *Zeningly et al.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is rather quiet, but steady, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds remains steady, but the business is limited and the sales are unimportant.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is steady and in moderate request; sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake Superior, at 24½c., short time.

COTTON—The cotton market, to-day, has been very dull and inactive, and prices are again somewhat easier, though in the absence of business of importance the decline is only nominal. We quote Middlings at 46c. Two prize cargoes were sold at auction to-day. That of bark *Pilgrim* embraced 43 bales Gulf, at 45¾c.; 112 do. stained, 43c.; 39 do. damaged, 38c.; 18 do. small, 40½c.; 20 bags large, 39c.; and 2 bags pickings, 26c. Of the schooner *Andromeda*, 414 bales, at 44⅜c.; 51 bales stained, 38c.; 130 do. damaged, at 37⅞c.; and 18 bags loose good at 31¾c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand at slightly lower rates; sales of 1,000 qtls. Bank at $3 75@$3 87½, and 2,000 do. St. George's at $4@$4 12½. French are in limited request at $4 50. Mackerel are quiet yet steady at previous rates. Pickled Herring are dull. Smoked Herring are firm and in limited demand at 28c.@30c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is more active and at steady rates for the better grades of Western and State, but is lower for common brands, which close dull. Trade brands are in light supply and in good request. The sales are 18,400 bbls. at $4 85@$5 10 for superfine State; $5 15@$5 25 for extra State; $5 30@$5 45 for sound do. (fancy State;) $5 20 @$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 40@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, the inquiry is mainly for the better grades; sales of 900 bbls., at $5 20@$5 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 50@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair request, especially good Family Extras; sales of 1,500 bbls., at $5 30@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 230 bbls., at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is firm and in fair request; sales of 300 bbls. "Fairfax," at $3 70 afloat.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active; owing partly to the meagre supply offering, the demand is fair, mainly for export, in port and to arrive, but the undesirable assortment restricts business materially. Prime qualities are firm, but inferior descriptions are heavy. The sales comprise 163,900 bushels, and consist of 25,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10½@$1 21; 42,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 24; 37,000 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 26; 5,000 bushels Amber Green Bay, at $1 26@$1 26½; 18,300 bushels Red Western, at $1 26@1 35, the inside rate for inferior; 26,000 bushels Amber Western, at $1 37; 2,000 bushels new red Southern, at $1 40; 5,200 bushels White Indiana, at $1 40, and 3,400 choice White Kentucky, at $1 56. Barley and Barley Malt are still quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm. Oats are in light supply, and State are firmer; sales of Western and Canadian, at 48c.@51c., and State 51½c.@52½c. Rye is scarce and in fair demand at 78c. for Western, and 82c@83c. for State. Corn is less active, but sound is scarce and firm, while unsound is easier; sales of 89,000 bushels at 48c.@53c. for unsound and heated; 54c.@59c. for Eastern mixed; 59½c.@60c. for shipping do., 66c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for do. White.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in moderate request; sales of 50 bales at 14c., cash.

GUNNY CLOTH—Is in moderate demand; sales of 200 bales at 11c., cash.

HAY—The market is firm, with a good demand for shipping; sales of 1,400 bales, at 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Domestic is very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. Foreign is in moderate request and prices are firm; sales of 145 bales Jute at $114, 6 mos., and 900 do. Manila at about 7¾c. per lb., cash.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike moderate, and prices are steady; sales of 50 bales new, at 15c.@20c. for common to choice.

LATH—Are in active demand, but at lower rates; sales of 1,900,000 Eastern at $1@1 05, cash and three months, mainly at the latter rate.

LIME—The market is more active and firmer for Common Rockland. Sales of 300 bbls. Lump at 90c., and 3,600 do. Common Rockland at 60c., cash.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is still moderate for all kinds, at steady rates. We hear of sales of 145 hhds. St. Kitts at 33c., and 10 do. Barbados, at 38c.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but the small lots retailing from store command extreme rates.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in lively demand the past week, principally for export; the sales include 15,000 bbls., (including 13,000 for export,) at 56c.@60c. for Ordinary to Prime quality. Crude Sperm is in moderate request; sales of 1,880 bbls. during the week, at the East, at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ gallon, cash. Other kinds are firm, and in fair request.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is fairly active, in part for Government use, and, with limited arrivals, prices are firmer; sales of 1,870 bbls., at $11 50 @$11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime. Beef is steady and in fair request; sales of 230 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady and in better demand; sales of 376 hhds. and boxes, at 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in good request; sales of 1,700 bbls., at 8¾c.@9¼c.

RICE—Carolina remains quiet and firm. East India is in better demand, though the sales thus far consummated are not very large. 250 bags Patna were sold at 6¼c.@6¾c.

SALT—The market is quiet but firm, and most of the arrivals are going into store. Sales of 3,500 bushels Bonaire at 35c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is limited for Clover Seed, with moderate sales, at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is in moderate demand, at $1 75@$2, with sales of 200 bushels Prime at the latter rate. Rough Flax Seed is steady and in fair request, at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are still in good request from the trade and refiners, and the market rules very strong. At the auction sale, to-day, from ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. advance was established. The transactions embrace some 1,500 hhds., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Cuba, 7¾c. @10c. for New-Orleans, a few clarified do. at 11¾c., and 400 boxes Havana at 8¾c. By auction, sales of 463 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 9⅛c.@10c., 44 3 and 4 months. Refined are very firm, at 12⅜c.@12½c. for Hards.

TALLOW—The market is quiet but firm; sales of 22,000 lbs. City, at 10⅜c.@10½c., cash.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, especially Kentucky, and prices are well maintained; sales of 372 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@20¼c.; other descriptions are inactive.

WHISKY—The market is less active, and is rather easier and somewhat unsettled. Sales of 600 bbls. at 32c.@32½c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 33c. for E. & D.

FREIGHTS—Are rather quiet, but rates are well maintained. To Liverpool the engagements are 68,000 bushels Wheat at 11½c.@12c., in bulk and bags; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 40 tons Oil, at 40s. To London: 2,700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 250 tons Oil Cake at 40s.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 4s. To Glasgow: 6,500 bushels Wheat at 13½d.; 200 bbls. Flour at 4s. To Bristol: 5 tons Oil at 42s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has the best of City recommendations as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, or to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and plain sewing and chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS AND HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one to do chamberwork and waiting; the other to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 546 Columbia-st., between Carrol and Summit sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call or address MRS. SAVAGE, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will undertake to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references from her late employer. Call or address No. 173 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress; or would do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; understands pastry and poultry of all kinds, and understands taking care of milk and butter; has no objection to City or country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best of families, and would be willing to live in a small family, and to assist in the washing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 502 Greenwich-st., near Canal, in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, who understands all kinds of soups and pastry, jellies and blanc manges; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objections to a first-class private family, boarding-house or hotel, either City or country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; lived four years in her last situation; the best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook, with good City reference; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND CHAMBERmaid and waitress, situations by two Protestant persons; the cook is experienced in all kinds of French and English dishes, meat and pastry; best of references given. Can be seen at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of boys' clothes, and do up ladies' muslin and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a very respectable woman, who has lately lost her baby, either to go out or at her own house. Apply, for six days, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for Mrs. MARONEY.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman—a Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with the chamberwork if required; can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 4th-av., in the book store, from 10 to 3 O'clock P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or as seamstress and to take care of children; lived in her last place three years and five months; best of testimonials can be shown; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., near 6th-av,; ring the upper bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as waitress; is willing to assist with any other light work; is competent to do her business; has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City and country references. Call at No. 313 West Houston-st., near Greenwich.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A LADY of the highest respectability, refinement and education, an exceedingly rapid and accurate writer, desires employment at her residence, or elsewhere, as copyist, amanuensis or accountant. Unexceptionable references given. Address TALCOTT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 322 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address M. C. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman; the best of City reference given. Call or address a note at Richard Campbell's, Saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, intelligent lad, 16 or 17 years of age, (not over,) is wanted as assistant coachman and groom to a gentleman traveling. None except those used to horses need answer. Address G. MORRIS, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &C.—A first-class Protestant man and wife want situations; the man as coachman and gardener, or farmer and gardener; is capable to take charge of a place; the wife to work in the family or keep house; willing to make themselves generally useful; best of references. Call at No. 141 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; nine years' reference of ability and good character can be given if required. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City-Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a married man without incumbance, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of recommendations. Address J. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man, in the country, as coachman and gardener; has reference from his last employer. Address T. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is reliable, and has lived between six and seven years in his last situation; has had long experience in this country, and has the best of references to show. Has no objection to the country. Any gentleman wishing such a man, may address J. H., coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or at Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom for a private family; references of the highest character required; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed in a private family, by a respectable single man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands the care of plate and his various duties in the above capacity, and can produce the highest City references as to character and capability; has no objection to a country situation. Address A. B. C., No. 54 East 12th-st., in the book-store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man that understands his business thoroughly; any family that wishes to engage him, either in town or country, will find him able to give full satisfaction, and attentive to his business; has the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 284 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., in the grocery store, for J. T.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, an active boy from 14 to 16 years of age. One that can make himself generally useful, may address in own handwriting, stating salary expected and giving residence, A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old as attendant and errand boy; he must be smart and intelligent. Address MARTIN, *Times* Office, in own handwriting.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY IN A HARDWARE store. Address, giving age and reference, T. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office. Residence in Brooklyn preferred.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY man as coachman, with good references; one who prefers a place a short distance from New-York. Apply to W. SCHREINER, No. 71 Prince-st.
H. C. BEACH & CO.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK AND assist with the wash. Those with City references may apply at No. 73 7th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AS HOUSE keeper, an active and capable Christian woman, accustomed to the care of provisions, and the management of household work. Apply, with good references, at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Access by 6th-av. cars.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO GO ON errands, do some writing, and make himself useful; salary $100 to $150, according to his ability and experience; one residing with his parents preferred; none but a good writer wanted. Address C. & R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,402 Post office.

WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO GOOD horse-shoers. J. W POMEROY, Lithgow, Dutchess County.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR REAL ESTATE—Located on the best business street in the City. Beautiful and complete fixtures. Stock moderate and in excellent order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, if immediately applied for. Address MONITOR, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR with the Courts and the practice, wishes a position either as partner or managing clerk in an office doing a good business. Address LAWYER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; inducements will be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, new, or one that has been used but a short time, of about fifteen or twenty horse-power. Address, stating price and particulars, for three days, Box No 176, Middletown, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson. N. J

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No 12 Barclay-st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, WITH ONLY ONE child, would like the care of a furnished or unfurnished house for the use of the same. References satisfactory. Address Box No. 848 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.

Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educitional advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10.
For circulars, address,
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fifty minutes (by Morris and Essex Railroad) from New-York. At this finely-located school boys receive a thorough business education, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, eight; two vacancies are open. Terms, $160 per annum; $40 per term. Address the Principal, Mr. HERDSMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISH kill Landing, on the Hudson—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies. No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D S ROWE. A M

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No 24 East 27th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to T. W. Fowler, Esq, No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 10th of September.

TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $39 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS'

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 41 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools, seminaries and families furnished (without charge) with competent teachers for any department; also, parents with circulars and information of good schools. Well-qualified teachers supplied with positions. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of classics and mathematics; salaries liberal. Also, lady teachers of music, French and painting. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Professors Boyd, Phelps and Calkins, Messrs. Harper Brothers, Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON, & CO.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

AT $2 50—WRITING 20 LESSONS, PENMANSHIP and arithmetic 3 months. 78 lessons each, or book keeping lessons unlimited, $10, at PAINE'S Mercantile College, (founded 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col Paine, the well known teacher of penmanship, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport News.*

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPErienced in teaching, wishes a reengagement in either a school or family; her qualifications, in addition to the English branches, including mathematics, are French, Spanish and drawing; she would be willing to go to a distance; terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Address D. L. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also, if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Fort Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

A TEACHER, OF NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Assistant in a first-class institution. He has been connected with one of the best schools in the country, and can refer to prominent educators. Address J. A. H., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as first assistant in first-class seminaries and boarding-schools, a thorough teacher, disciplinarian, and vocalist, desires a position in, or very near the City. Highest testimonials given, and a good salary required. Address JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks.

ALL ORDERS FOR TEACHERS SUPPLIED without charge, by the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway. Pupils wanted for Schools, Seminaries and Academies. Teachers wanted; Principals, Assistants and Educational Correspondents, throughout the country.
RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A POSITION AS daily or resident governess in a family or school, in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady competent to instruct in English, French and music; references to some of the best families. Address E. C., No. 47 East 30th-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—PARTIES WISHING TO SEcure the services of a superior classical teacher may hear of such a one by addressing PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A Young Ladies' Boarding School in this City, to reside in the family. A Protestant required. Address, with references, H., Box No. 1,123 City Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 16TH of August, on board the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, for Long Branch, a small pocket-book, containing between forty and fifty dollars, two notes of hand, and other papers, valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on return to the owner, at No. 120 Front-st.; or I will thank the finder to leave the pocket-book and papers at Box No. 228 City Post-office.

DROWNED.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for information that shall be the means of recovering the body of a young man who was drowned on the 17th inst., in the Staten Island Sound, near Woodbridge Creek. Said information can be left at No. 18 Beekman-st., N. Y.; No. 5 Bond-st., N. Y.; or with A. T. BAXTER, Tottenville, Staten Island.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 18TH INST., a POCKET BOOK, containing about $60, and a check on the Bank of North America in my favor for $75. The above reward will be paid by leaving it with the Discount Clerk at the Bank of the Republic.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad, a package of MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of the Company, No. 65 Beaver-st., and proving property.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3 others proportionately cheap.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia S. P. MILLER.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.
G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MEDICAL.

EXPOSURES! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN for Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Contractions, Paralysis, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.
WM. T. HENDERSON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862. P. B. MARQUIS.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$150
Second Cabin Passage........85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from........$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For Passage only, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP Hansa, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The Naushon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st........at 9⅜, 12⅜ and 3⅜.
Dey-st........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION
OF
GLADIOLUS.
At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 18, and continue two weeks.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 85 Wall-st., or on the premises.
D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from dépôt on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to
R. M. MITCHILL,
No. 297 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., new, with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn., worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

TO LET NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—A VERY pleasant and convenient house, with large garden, &c. Apply at the drug-store, No. 303 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY, BROWN stone house, in West 26th-st. The house is in perfect order. Address E., No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—55 EAST 28th-st. Has just been put in order. Apply on the premises every fair day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Immediate possession.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE FOR CASH—A dwelling-house, not less than 21 feet in width, three or four stories high, with all the modern improvements. Location between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. State price and location. Address CASH, Box No. 130 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1862.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Uniform Regulation Clothing, and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the United States. The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City, where specifications and samples may be inspected. Proposals should state the article which it is proposed to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, the total quantity offered, and the price for each article. All articles delivered by contractors are required, by law, to be legibly marked with the contractor's name. The following list embraces the principal supplies needed:

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
Uniform Coats, consisting of Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry.
Uniform Jackets, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Zouave and knit.
Uniform Trowsers, consisting of footmen, horsemen, Zouave, and knit.
Cotton Ducks, Overalls.
Drawers, flannel and knit.
Shirts, flannel and knit.
Great Coats, footmen and horsemen.
Straps for Great Coats.
Blankets, Woolen and Rubber.
Ponchos and Talmas.
Sack Coats, flannel, lined and unlined.
Boots, Bootees, Leggings, Stockings.
Leather Stocks, Wax Upper Leather, Sole Leather and Bridle Leather, Uniform Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Uniform Caps, Light Artillery, Forage Camps, Stable Frocks, Sashes, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.
ARTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents, Common Tents, D'Abri Tents.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Wall Tent Pins, large and small.
Wall Tent Pins, small.
Common Tent Pins.
Mosquito Bars, double and single.
Regimental Colors.
Camp do.
National do.
Regimental Standards.
Storm Flags.
Garrison do.
Recruiting do.
Guidons.
Felling Axes and Handles.
Spades.
Hatchets and Handles.
Mess Pans.
Camp Kettles.
Pick Axes and Handles.
Bugles.
Trumpets.
Drums.
Fifes.
BOOKS.
Company Order.
Clothing Account.
Descriptive.
Morning Report.
Regimental General Order.
Letter.
Descriptive.
Index.
Order.
Post Order.
Morning Report.
Letter.
Guard.
Target Practice.
Consolidated Morning Report.
Inspection Report.

Security will be required for the fulfillment of every contract.

All proposals, received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement, will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present.

Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time, as favorable bids are received, always to the lowest responsible bids received, up to the time of making the contract.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed,) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.

DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Times and Evening Post please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required, will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Large room, with bath adjoining, on second floor, at No. 31 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, his wife and adult daughter; a good and respectable location desired, within five minutes' walk of the City Hall. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address P. O., Box No. 216.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his wife, little girl, 4 years old, infant and servant, with a private family, residing in a respectable location in this City; terms must be reasonable. Address J. C. L., Box No. 118 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A STRICTLY private family, to let to respectable persons. Apply to RICHARDSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 82 Nassau-st.

ROOM WANTED—UNFURNISHED, WITH board on Sundays, in a private family, by a single woman. Must be north of 4th-st. and east of 7th-av. Address N. Y., Box No. 159 Times Office.

TWO ROOMS—WITH BEDROOMS AND PANtries connecting, suitable for families, can be obtained, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS MAY be had, with full or partial board, at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.
Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 184 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN STONE FOUR-story house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a smaller house; also, one for a small country place near the City. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

LOCUST TIMBER—WANTED, ABOUT 3,000 feet, large and small. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 113 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD [illegible]
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., the original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
Has been petted by nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Potentates of the civilized World.
George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
Claims to be the smallest man living. He, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting; the pet of the ladies and children, and the admiration of all. Such a pair of charming and delightful wonders
THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER!
Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT-LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a
GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
To the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.
They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
They will also be seen promenading about the Museum.
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING.
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING.
Consisting of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of producing, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch, Sailors, Irish and Yankee costumes, Napoleon Bonaparte, Court Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, Yankee Drumming, Frederick the Great, Billy Barlow, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., &c., &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited.
THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES
With elfin coachmen and footmen in livery will be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2½ and 5 o'clock daily.
TROPICAL FISH FOR THE AQUARIA.
Early in the Summer the manager sent out an expedition to the Tropical Seas to obtain their GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH. It has returned, been perfectly successful, and the Aquaria is now swarming with FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld, COW FISH, THE DOCTOR, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged to give AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant farce, entitled
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE SENSATION OF THE CITY.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20,
FIRST NIGHT of the grand Fairy Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GREEN MONSTER!
GABRIEL as the WHITE KNIGHT.
YOUNG AMERICA as HARLEQUIN!
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
By YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?
by the Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor........MR. WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
GRAND BENEFIT OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.
The great and ever popular drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles, first time this season, Mr. W. J. Florence
COUNTRY REEL by the GREAT BALLET TROUPE.
The whole to conclude with the dashing protean piece,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. FLORENCE assuming six widely different characters.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
MONDAY, Aug. 18, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
STATUE LOVER.
George Christy........as........Jake.
The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Corwin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
A Grand Festival and Picnic in aid of Sick and Wounded Soldiers will take place, under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union, at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20.
Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR will preside. Addresses will be made by Brig.-Gen. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge Advocate-Gen. WM. H. ANTHON, Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, &c.
A grand concert by Dodworth's Band will take place in the Afternoon.
A grand bal champetre will take place in the Evening.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Exercises to commence at noon.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,
THE GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN,
Senorita CUBAS in a SPANISH DANCE.
THOMAS BAKER, and his ORCHESTRA,
In the "Palace Garden Polka,"
COSTA THELEUR, McDENIER, YOUNG MADIGAN.
&c., &c.
Wanted, 100 children for Cinderella.
THURSDAY, the new Comic Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.
The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.
Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

TO THEATRICALS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a leading lady, 1 leading man, 1 chambermaid, 1 walking gentleman, to complete a company now in Burlington, to travel through Vermont and New-Hampshire, for the Fall and Winter season; must be good; salary sure, but moderate. Apply immediately to GEORGE AMBROSE, Burlington, Vt., or Mr. CONNER, Theatrical Agent, New-York, stating terms.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, New-York. Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 543 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

BROOKLYN WAR MEETING.

30,000 MEN MASSED TOGETHER.

Speeches of Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Spinola, Col. Fuller, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. E. S. Driggs, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Rev. Dr. Cox, Alderman Strong, S. B. Chittenden, Hon. C. W. Shaffer, Capt. Hogan, Hon. Jo. Hoxie and Others.

Patriotic Resolutions—Kings County Not to be Behindhand.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Recruiting in Brooklyn has recently been dull. For this fact there are a variety of good reasons—such as that several thousands of her young men are enlisted in New-York City regiments, that other thousands are off with the Brooklyn quota heretofore sent away, that the contribution fund gotten in New-York from merchants and others has been raised to a large extent from gentlemen residing in Brooklyn, and others too numerous to mention, but all of which, however just, combined, are of no avail to protect the citizens of that goodly city from the swift approaching draft and the Government's inexorable demand for the required number of men.

In common with other New-York citizens, the people of Brooklyn are averse to the system of drafting, and are most anxious to avoid the disgrace of such a proceeding in their midst. Her leading men are aroused to the full necessity of the case, and a series of war meetings are being held for the purpose of stimulating recruiting and raising funds for the paying of bounties and the support of the needy families.

The first of these was held last week, and was addressed by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Spinola, and other gentlemen of persuasive tongue, who did a vast amount of good for the cause, and thus encouraged the Supervisors of Kings County to issue a call for another grand mass meeting, which was held yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the beautiful slope called Fort Green.

Three stands were erected, on a base line from which rose amphitheatrically a series of sloping hills, carpeted with bright green grass and gaily decked with flags and banners.

Around these stands, which were beautifully decorated with the national standard, with flowers and garlands and knots of ribbon, was gathered an immense crowd.

Far as the eye could reach were seen standing in the scorching rays of the sun, thousands of men and women, with earnest faces and thoughtful eyes, waiting anxiously for the promised speaking, while other thousands, more youthful, played joyously on the grassy green.

The cheering sounds of music from the several bands, the sight of the "Stars and Stripes" gracefully floating with the breeze, the magnetism of thirty thousand thinking beings, the singular beauty of the day, and the superb array of humanity so closely packed upon the hill-sides, constituted an occasion and an audience from which the humblest orator could not fail to receive inspiration, and in which he might hope to produce great results.

Delegations from the various departments of the Navy-yard, squads of recently uniformed recruits, and societies formed for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, bore aloft their respective banners, always second to the accompanying Flag of the Free, and, with the as yet civic gathering, waited for the coming orators.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, Gen. Crooke, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. George Hall, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Walbridge, Col. Fuller, and others, appeared upon

STAND NO. 1,

And proceeded to organize the meeting.

Mr. Duffy, advancing to the front, said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is now the hour advertised for the holding of the mass meeting, and I nominate for your Chairman Gen. Crooke, a Supervisor and long-time resident of this county.

Gen. Crooke, having been duly confirmed, took the Chair; and having thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, read the following list of names of

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Henry E. Pierrepont.
A. H. Benson,
Chas. Christmas
John. L. Spader,
Smith J. Eastman,
J. M. Waterbury,
Andrew Cunningham,
Jonathan Moore,
J. D. Sparkman,
N. Cropsey,
Francis Markey,
J. E. Cammeyer,
Stephen Crowell,
F. Hinman,
Geo. A. Newcome,
John Flaherty,
John Raber,
William Cooper,
J. L. Ryder,
J. Stillwell.
Gilean Schenck.

SECRETARIES.

Jas. How,
John C. Perry,
Daniel Maujer.

which were accepted by the meeting.

He then said he would not detain them a moment, but would at once introduce to them a patriot and a gentleman, an orator and a soldier, one who had the mind to conceive and the tongue to utter great thoughts, and who would doubtless most eloquently and interestingly state to the people his views on men and things. He then introduced

HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

who spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: It affords me great pleasure to meet you upon your own soil, to take counsel with you upon the best and most speedy method of ending this infernal rebellion. [Cheers.] Heart and soul I am with you; head and hands, and feet, all shall be given to the furtherance of our great, our righteous cause. [Great applause.]

In a Government emanating directly from the people the expression of their views on questions of public policy must necessarily affect, to a greater or less extent, those to whom is confided the direction of public affairs. If this be true, this vast concourse of free and independent citizens, drawn from all the trades and avocations of private life, have an immense responsibility imposed upon them. There is always strength and power by the aggregation of men into large communities, and it is not too much to say that the direct action of the immense assemblages of the people, within the last few weeks, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect in strengthening the hands of the Government in the arduous struggle in which they are engaged. I deem it indispensable that this continued expression of sentiment should be as universal, and yet as concentrated, as possible. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of respectfully inviting your attention to the sentiments which received the hearty concurrence of the assembled loyal masses in their recent uprising in the City of New-York, at their grand popular, loyal, patriotic demonstration on the 15th of the last month. No better illustration could be adduced of the influence of such expression upon the action of the Government than the single fact that the meeting expressed a cordial sympathy for our prisoners then in captivity, and an earnest desire that the Government would take the necessary means to secure their immediate and unconditional release. This object has been accomplished, and as the brave and gallant Corcoran, [cheers,] Wilcox, [renewed cheers,] and others of our brave soldiers, relieved from their captivity, return again to their old companions in arms, they bear their testimony to the united, determined, energetic, malignant zeal of the traitors, and thereby consequently impose upon us additional obligations to make the war still more vigorous, more energetic, more determined in behalf of constitutional liberty and free institutions. Events in Europe, now transpiring, give abundant guarantees that this contest will probably be decided without foreign intervention. ["And it's well for the ould woman with the crown that she don't interfere."] It is, nevertheless, the dictate of good judgment, to prepare for every contingency that may arise. Hence, in my opinion, the great interior line of sea defence, proposed at the meeting in New-York, should enter into the legislation of the country; hence, also, the merchant marine should be incorporated into a means of its own protection. The communication between the East and West should be so enlarged at the expense of the loyal States, that our gunboats can pass rapidly from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. The public mind should be assured that any turpitude on the part of those that are supplying the army with food or clothing, should be met with quick and summary vengeance, and that any interference by any foreign Power in this internal conflict between the loyal men of the Union and the traitors who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, will cause us to renew in Continental Europe the watchfires of liberty which, three-quarters of a century ago, their Lafayette assisted our Washington to kindle. And paramount to all this, the conviction should be universal, that this contest is waged in behalf of Constitutional Government and of free republican institutions. I therefore take the liberty of submitting to you the resolutions which met the hearty acclamation of the fifty thousand loyal men that recently, in your neighboring city, infused new life and augmented vigor in the prosecution of the struggle, believing that if the views which they embody shall be carried out, we shall quell forever this infamous rebellion, restore the Republic to its former tranquility, and the United States will again occupy their former commanding position as the leading maritime and commercial power of the earth. I respectfully submit these resolutions, that were presented, and which not only received the hearty concurrence of the loyal masses there assembled, but in my judgment they will meet the cordial sympathy of the entire loyal American people.

Resolved, 1. That the Union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranted by the homogenity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation. [Applause.]

2. That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion begun, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united, and indivisible.

3. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

4. That, as the blood of our slaughtered-citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion, and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

5. That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

6. That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official, in any department of the public service, who attempts, at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

5. That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and that the loyal States through which the work is to be constructed should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi, by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

8. That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance, as a great leading maritime power.

9. That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign Power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe. [Tremendous applause, lasting several minutes.]

And now, my friends, I will ask my friend Gen. Crooke to put these resolutions to the vote, and thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you farewell. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the resolutions to vote, and they were enthusiastically adopted.

Gen. Crooke then read the following

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted:

The people of Kings County assembled in Mass Meeting at Washington Park, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of August, A. D., 1862, at the call of the Board of Supervisors of the County for the purpose of coöperation and action in the enlistment of Volunteers, do solemnly and emphatically resolve—

1. The present contest, forced upon us by the treasonable action of the rebellious States, now calls for the entire, united and zealous effort of our whole people to secure a prompt and effectual repression of the revolt.

2. That the County of Kings has always, from the commencement of the rebellion, been foremost and prompt to do its duty to the Government, and has, by its eagerness in recruiting, on previous calls upon the patriotism of its citizens, contributed so large a proportion of its fighting population, that now its resources are less abundant than in other parts of the State, which seem more prompt at the present moment.

3. We call upon our citizens to follow the thousands from this county now on duty in the armies of the United States; we call upon those able to contribute in money to show their patriotism and devotion to their country, by contributing in aid of the good work; we appeal to all, by their speech and conduct, to give encouragement and confidence to those disposed to serve their country in its need.

4. We have full faith in the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; we hope, and are inspired by the recent measures of the United States Government, that all the means and powers of the Government and people of the United States will be used, at once and speedily, to overwhelm this accursed rebellion.

5. We do not believe that the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States would cause them to flee from the freedom given them at home to the states of the North; and the idea sometimes thrown out amongst us, that emancipation would interfere with the laboring population of the North, is neither wise, nor started with loyal intent.

6. The release of Col. Corcoran and his fellow-prisoners is a matter for public rejoicing; the promotion of Corcoran to the rank of Brigadier-General is just and well-deserved.

7. The action of the Board of Supervisors, in offering a bounty for enlistment of volunteers, has the hearty and entire approval of this meeting.

The Chairman then announced that there was present a gentleman who, by his conscientous attention to the duties of his office, his faithful service of his constituents, and his kindness to the sick and wounded soldier, had endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the country, and he knew the people would be glad to see and hear him. He then introduced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

the present member of Congress from Brooklyn, who was received with cordial applause.

He said that the resolutions just read, intimated that Brooklyn had not responded as readily to the last call of the President as other communities. That was true, but there was a reason for it, and a good reason, which was that at the commencement of the rebellion Brooklyn did more than her duty, and furnished men far beyond her quota. Brooklyn soldiers had met the enemy in almost every battle of the war. At Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff, at Williamsburgh, at Fair Oaks, and in all the engagements of the Peninsula the sons of Brooklyn had fought gallantly and fell bravely.

The object of this meeting was to fill up the broken ranks of Brooklyn soldiers that had already gone to the war. The question is, shall King's County respond to the call of the President? [Cries, "Yes," "yes."] Not merely the young men, but the men of property and means were called upon to do their duty in this crisis. Let all present at this meeting say as he goes forth, "I will get at least one recruit for this call." There appeared to be an alarming prevalence of sickness of a certain character in this city at the present time. A physician told him yesterday that he never knew so much sickness of a peculiar kind. It was easily cured, however, and the patient only needed a certificate that he was unfit for military duty. [Laughter and cheers.]

There had been some errors on the part of the Government since the war commenced, but he could assure them that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man, and furthermore, that the Government had now got thoroughly aroused to the importance of this contest. They had been looking around heretofore in vain for a Union sentiment in the South; they had done looking for this, and were now prepared to crush the rebellion by all the means that could be brought to bear. Let us then send on reinforcements, and bring the war to a speedy termination. It had been established beyond a doubt, that Brooklyn had furnished over 2,000 soldiers for regiments outside of her limits; these should have enlisted here, but the city was still ready to do all that could be done to fill her quota under the last call. Let all engage heartily in the work of furnishing enlistments, and we would soon see the end of this wicked and unholy rebellion. [Cheers.]

MR. W. BRITTON

was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Something more than a year ago I beheld just such an assemblage as this. They were assembled for a purpose such as you are met for, and with your leave I will recapitulate slightly what has been done since that time. As you know, we of the North were appalled and astounded at the manifestations made by our Southern friends just after the election. We were bankrupted, our arms were gone, and we were as it were palsied. Abraham Lincoln almost had to steal his way to the Capital. Events went on till the eyes of the North were turned upon the little spot in Charleston Harbor; our breath was stayed, and we hardly dared to move, when the hellish surrounding fires opened upon the little devoted band within Fort Sumter. Then how we rose in our might, how that flag which fell bathed in glory then grew precious in our sight. Then it was that that meeting was held here, and others all over the land; wherever they could find five men to gather, they met to give vent to their anger and dissatisfaction.

At that time we were divided into parties, but all parties were soon forgotten. The only mistake made was that we called for too few men. There is an impression prevailing that we have done nothing. We had nothing to fight with, we were not a military people. We have fought for over a year; we have Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and New-Orleans; we hold every town, except Charleston, of any magnitude, and that ought to be sunk as far as hell. We are not to be appalled. We undertook to take the bastard Capital, and have so far failed to take it; but is there anything dreadful in that? Look at Washington; didn't he fail time after time, and have to struggle years for the starting of that which we now are striving to preserve? Now, fellow-citizens, were they discouraged when they had to march on frozen ground with bloody feet? And what would we be, if we should say, after a year's fighting, because we have met with one defeat, we are ready to give up all so dear to us on God's earth. War is bad, that we know, but other nations have met it, and the South is meeting it, and they are to be applauded for it. They make this war a war of the people. Old men and daughters encourage their soldiers and everybody makes it his exclusive business to attend to this war. They now hold us at bay at Richmond—shall this be? ["Never, never,—give 'em hell."] Let us reason together. Is there a place where there is an army which might be called an army save that at Richmond? None; and if we can take that, if we can cut this off we shall be at the end of the rebellion. [Give McClellan three cheers—three for Corcoran.]

We can't all go to the war; but I tell you there is no reason why every man should not resolve that he will make it his first business to encourage enlistments. ["Hurrah for Horace Greeley."] Now, the young men who have no families should go first, then others. ["Hurrah, but I go in for that."] This is the same contest which you, gentlemen, have fought abroad—whether aristocratic or democratic Government shall rule. [Democratic.] Whether an oligarchy or the people shall be supreme. ["The people, be gar."] The time to terminate is now. We must not indulge in criticisms on what has been done. ["Hurrah for Greeley." "Put him out."]

I don't care for the negro, save as a human being. I think perhaps it would be well if every negro should be put out of existence. ["Ha, ha, that's the talk."] I say, however, that if necessary, let the Government use any and all means to put down this rebellion. Let us save the Government—that's the desired point—a Government which is the proudest on the face of the globe; which has done more to elevate humanity than all others on the face of the earth, and which is yet destined to stand first among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Gen. Crook then led forward, amid great cheering, pushing and crowding,

GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

The crowd, already great, became immense, and the pressure upon the four-and-twenty policemen in front was tremendous. Cheer succeeded cheer, but after a little silence and order were restored, Gen. Sickles spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: The other night while addressing an audience in Brooklyn, I had occasion, as the truth required, to say that the city was laggard, while the country was active. This countless throng—these unnumbered thousands teach me now that Brooklyn, the third city of the Union in population, and second to none in intelligence and patriotism, means to be foremost in her exertions to put down this rebellion. [Three cheers.] The reporters—always at their posts—who surround me, will convey a vivid picture of this spectacle to the country, but it will be difficult for any one not a spectator to realize the full grandeur of the scene. All honor to your noble city for this day which you have given to your country; and let me tell you it was time. The Nation has need at this hour of just such outpourings of the people—of just such evidence that the popular heart is truly and universally aroused to the dangers and the duties of the hour. At the outbreak of this rebellion, both the people and the Government had much to learn. Our previous history had conferred lustre on our arms; but, although it had proved that we had all the elements within us to constitute a military Power, these elements had always slumbered in our peaceful paths. This rebellion brought with it great trials and great necessities, and its reverses have taught us great lessons. The disaster of Bull Run gave to us the magnificent army of the Potomac, with its glorious chief, Gen. McClellan. [Cheers, and a cry, "We want fighting men—we don't want any politicians."] Well, my friend, I will be glad to have you for a fighting man. [Cheers and laughter.] The exploits of the *Merrimac* have given us an invincible navy, teaching Congress and the cities the necessity of looking to that force as one of the great sources of national safety. The campaign of the Peninsula, brilliantly as it has illustrated the courage of Northern soldiers, and the consummate ability of its commander in all that constitutes a great General, has taught the nation the folly of attempting to crush the vast armies which the rebellion has amassed by a single column of one hundred thousand men. The campaign of the Peninsula, bringing us as it did to the very gates of Richmond, has taught us how capable our soldiers are of constancy and sacrifices and hardships; and these qualities ennoble men and armies, and sometimes produce results on the battle-field which even the most brilliant courage has failed to accomplish. The campaign, while it has not realized the expectations of the people, has brought us to comprehend fully and truly what is needed. It has taught the nation that in order to bring this war to a speedy conclusion, in order to give us the results of a campaign short, sharp and decisive, a million of soldiers are necessary, and that that million of men must be speedily put into the field. The President has called for men. The people are everywhere responding. There will be no draft of men in any of the rural districts of the State of New-York. If there is a draft anywhere, it will be in the cities. Brooklyn has to-day given a convincing proof that she will not be one of the cities degraded to the necessity of furnishing her quota by conscripts. [Applause.] I see before me the young and the old, the poor and the rich, women and men, the native-born and the exiled; and all of us have an equal interest in the great issue which the nation is now meeting. The American has motive enough when he says to himself, "This is my own, my native land." The exiled discovers that that land of promise—that that nationality which has ever afforded him protection in all his rights, is menaced. The Frenchman remembers that it was Lafayette who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, left rank and fortune and pleasure behind, and joined our standard. The German does not forget that it was Steuben who came among us, and gave discipline to the armies of the Revolution. The Polander and the Hungarian recur with pride to the chivalry and gallantry of Pulaski and Kosciusko, and Irishmen will never forget the blood of Montgomery, shed in the early history of our struggle for freedom, and will remember that upon every battle-field the Republic has ever known, the brave, heroic and loyal blood of Irishmen has been generously shed for our liberties. [A voice—"An' we'll do it again." Laughter and cheers.] If I know the Irish character, I know that our citizens of Irish birth join our standard because they love that flag. [Cheers. A voice—"That's so, Gen. Sickles."]

I am here to-day to stimulate no national antipathies. It is the highest duty of the good citizen, as well as of the Government, to avoid all the irritations of complications with foreign Powers. There are causes of dissatisfaction which the people of this country have with England. Ireland has a long list of grievances which she has borne from England, but they are not to be settled now, or in this rebellion. There is one woman who, seated as she is on the British throne, and remembering the generous and cordial and hearty reception given to her son while on his visit to this country, has steadily and faithfully withstood every inducement offered to her to throw the weight of British influence in the scale against us, and in her late address to the British nation she has given her pledge that England shall not intervene in the quarrel between the North and South. Let us remember that the North has one great duty to perform, and let that be accomplished, and then we will have the leisure to settle any other quarrel which we may find on our hands. [Applause.] Let us be mindful that we are sustaining a great and glorious nationality. We have all in our hearts sworn to stand by that banner floating yonder in the breeze. That banner symbolizes our Union, consecrated by the sacrifices, labors and patriotism of Washington—that banner has done more to elevate the laboring man to the dignity of the freeman and citizen than any other flag on the face of the earth. [Applause.] Under that flag, for the first time in the history of labor, ten hours was declared through the length and breadth of the land to be a day's work. Over all the world before that twelve hours had been declared by common usage a day's work. For the first time in the history of the world, it was under that flag that we saw the sublime spectacle of popular instruction made a part of the Government of every State in the Union, extending this inestimable blessing to the children of every man within our borders, no matter how humble, no matter how poor. [Applause.] Are not these institutions something to struggle for? [Voices: "Yes, yes."] Above all, that banner symbolizes religious liberty. [Applause.] It typifies the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is for such institutions, for such a Constitution, and for such a cause, that we are battling to-day. Democratic institutions must be preserved now by the suppression of this rebellion, or they must be forever lost. Fellow-citizens, let me say to those who are disposed to revive partisan issues, to those who are fierce military men in times of peace, and very noisy politicians in times of war, ["Good."] let me say to that class, that there are but two sides to this contest—the side of rebellion on the one hand, and the cause of the Union on the other. Every man who is not earnest for the suppression of the rebellion is a half-and-half ally, and supporter of the rebellion. [A drunken man in the crowd, "Three cheers for the supporter."] I think my friend has mistaken the words; he wants to cheer the supporter of the Union. [Cheers.] We have learnt that to sustain the President in an honest and patriotic effort to discharge a great public duty, it was necessary to have a united people—a people earnest, enthusiastic and devoted to the cause, and ready everywhere to make all the sacrifices required for success. Give to the President the 600,000 men he has called for; give to your Generals that generous support and trust which alone can enable them to discharge their delicate and arduous duties. Give the soldier to understand that no man who goes to the war need apprehend that no one he leaves behind dependent upon him shall be permitted to suffer in his absence. Let the soldier understand that in our free army the soldier of to-day may be the commander of to-morrow.

My friends, excuse me for a word or two of a practical nature. The duty upon which I am sent here is to fill up the shattered ranks of my command. I may say, in this connection, that it is an entire mistake to suppose that he who enlists in the ranks in this great army of ours—organized in the true spirit of our institutions—is to remain in the ranks. In my command I have to-day thirty-six officers who four months ago—every man of them—were privates. [Great cheering.] Since I have come to the North recruiting, thousands have come to me to offer their services as officers, and I have said to them that I came here to enlist men, and that the honors and promotions which were to be made in the Excelsior Brigade were to be made from those who had served faithfully through many a well-fought field, and had so earned their promotion. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] A great many people, I believe, hesitate about joining the old regiments from a sort of apprehension that, perhaps, they will be made soldiers a little too soon, and get, perhaps, a little sooner than they are prepared for it in the neighborhood of those disagreeable bullets. [Laughter.] I think this is a mistake. I think the regiments raising all over the North are to take the places of some of those wearied, exhausted, battle-worn regiments which have been for so many months in the field, and that perhaps they will have a brief period of leisure and repose, to see how the new regiments like the sort of work that we have been engaged in. [Laughter and cheers.] So that I can recommend the old regiments as being as safe as any to the nervous recruit. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens: I shall soon have discharged the duties which brought me here, and shall have the pleasure of returning once more to my gallant comrades of the Excelsior Brigade. [Cheers.] I can carry back to the Army of the Potomac the assurance—for I have seen a thousand proofs of it—that it has a place in the hearts of the people. I can carry back the promise that the reinforcements that the army needs are forthcoming. I can say to that grand army, soldiers as well as commander, that it may rely safely and surely upon the patriotism of the great nation for which it battles, and that New-York has taken a solemn vow, and registered it in Heaven, never to be erased, that whatever sacrifices are necessary, in men or money, that the rebellion must and shall be put down. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I know that in much that I have addressed to you to-day, I have intended to appeal more to your passions. It will be one of the proudest recollections that I shall have as an American, if I shall be permitted to survive this war and read something of its history, that it has been conducted without passion or bitterness on the part of the North. It will be our glory and undying honor so long as history shall be read, if we meet all the requirements of the great crisis, raise the vast armies, replenish as often as need be the treasury, bring all the men from the pursuits of industry and convert them into soldiers, raise and spread out upon the seas the powerful fleets that we may require to put down the greatest and most formidable rebellion the world has ever seen—it will be our undying glory, I say, if this great work shall be accomplished without the violation of law, without the departure from any constitutional duty, without the invasion of any private right, without the infliction of a single cruelty upon any human being. [Great cheering.]

After the uproar which ensued, the Chairman introduced a straight, martial-looking, white-haired, bronzed-faced man, as

COL. FULLER,

who led his regiment gallantly in the late fight under Gen. Banks, and who spoke with great and magnetic earnestness, as follows:

My Countrymen: I come a stranger among you, and did not expect to be called upon. True, I have come from the war—not scarred, thank God, but connected with a triumphant host, who propose not to lay down their arms until the last rebel is dead and damned. [Applause.] One mighty interest is now settling down upon the heart of every American citizen—one solemn duty is binding upon the conscience of every citizen of our beloved country. The great question at issue is not, shall Richmond be taken, shall Charleston be annihilated—I wish she were utterly annihilated—shall New-Orleans sink beneath the swamps on which she is built? The question is not, whether this party or that party shall triumph; but the question that we must settle by our money and our right arm is, "Shall the Constitution, given us by our fathers as it was, as it is, and, by the grace of God, as it ever shall be, be maintained?" [Great applause.] We are called upon to put down a foe that has been baptized in the very waters of hell, and that has attempted to lay prostrate in the dust the fair temple of liberty built under God by our fathers, and that has sought to seize upon all that was vital in our history and in our national interests. We have been feeling our way along blindly, while the entire Southern mind has been embittered with deep hostility to the great principle of our nationality, and set up that little goddess, State Rights, as superior to Nationality. We have slumbered until well nigh the only interest that an American could desire to live for has been buried in the dust. Our armies have been gathered; they have been assailed by professed friends of liberty. Our Generals have been scandalized; our armies have been defamed, and men have barked upon the track of the faithful soldier, as though they would be glad if he were in the clutches of that naughty man, Jeff. Davis. [Laughter.] What now becomes the duty of every American citizen? It is well enough to meet in great masses such as I see before me, and hear such eloquent speeches as I have heard from my gallant friend. But it is the duty of the young man to enrol his name under the Stars and Stripes to fight for God and Liberty. The young man who has not heart enough to enlist, has not heart enough to be saved or damned. The young men—American born or protected by the American flag—the young men who have come to our shores and received here a home, are unworthy the privileges they enjoy, until they join in one expression: "We will enlist; we will go forth; we will fight; we will die, but the Stars and Stripes shall never be trailed in the dust." [Cheers.] It is a question whether the American people, euen up to this hour, have taken into account the dimensions of this rebellion. Thirty years has this foul tree been growing—has this doctrine been enstilled into the minds of the Southern people, that they owed no allegiance to the National Goverement, but only to the State. The rebellion has been brought about by artful men. It was not to protect Southern rights, for every institution of the South was firmer than ever before when the rebellion broke out, so far as State institutions were concerned. It was an attempts to overturn the very foundations of our free Goverhment; to strike down the doctrine that my vote was as good as that of Breckinridge or Davis. It was a design to defeat the great ends of popular Government. This was the reason that the aristocrcy looked on to see a great nation with which they were at peace shattered and divided, while they only cried *stuboy* to the dogs of war. [Cheers. Why? Because they would break down the great doctrine of popular rights, and lay in the dust that temple of freedom that frowned on the gray walls of their tyrnany. What are we to do, young men? The old men will not go to the war—we do not ask them to go. The gray-hared men they cannot go. But we young men have a duty. [As Col. Fuller is gray-haired, this remark was received with great laughter and applause.] We young men must go. I am a boy with you. "To be sure I have seen some few years, but I doubt if you can jump a six-rail fence quicker than I can. [Laughter and cheers.]] We that are in the bloom of youth, and full of vigor, energy, courage, life, love of liberty, love of home, we will go to a man. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes, yes."] Come right down here, then, and enroll your names. [Great cheering.] When I was raising my regiment I came across a man who deplored the war, because the taxes were so high. All the property he had under heaven was a lame horse and a broken-down buggy, and he sold them because the taxes were getting to be so high. [Great laughter.] My dear sir, what are your broad acres worth if you have no country. I would rather have an inheritance upon an iceberg north of Labrador, unless the old Stars and Stripes, under which my Fathers fought and died, waves over this land. There are many who say, "Oh, yes, we all ought to go." But you ask them if you shall put down their son John's name, and they say, "Oh, no, John has always been a good boy, and it would break his mother's heart." And another young man has just got a new house, and is going to be married. I would prefer my daughter would be an old maid than marry such a man. [Cheers.] It is not the interest of this generation alone that is involved in this question. The long lines of coming years, with their teeming generations of the future, will turn back to bless or curse us, to praise or blame us, to welcome us to a higher life or damn us where we ought to be, if we do not fight for our country. [Cheers.] The world demands our stern reply to the foul attack made upon our freedom. If we fail in this contest, the star of hope for nations will be clouded for centuries. What say you? [Cries, "Yes, yes."] How many of you have enlisted? Not one from this vast assemblage? Can you hear the pleadings of your gallant Generals, and not run, as if you were driven by frenzy, for your country's welfare? Where are our brothers? Many of them, I know, are cold in death beneath Cedar Mountain; many are in hospitals; thousands more are standing ready, waiting for the foe. Will you go with them? [Cheers.] And when the great hour comes that the shout of triumph shall go up, let us, from the East and West, the North and South, unite in one loud chorus of praise to the God of Battles. [Great applause.]

After Col. Fuller's speech, there was no one found willing to add thereto, and the Chairman pronounced the meeting adjourned.

Before the meeting broke up, however, Mr. Banvard made a humorous and poetical address; after which, in behalf of Mr. H. E. Matthews, he presented Capt. John O'Connor, of Company G, First Regiment Empire Brigade, a very handsome revolver.

His Honor, Mayor Kalbfleisch, announced that he had received a note from Mr. Chas. A. Meigs, which he considered the most practical thing yet done—as it contained a check for $1,000 for the aiding of recruiting.

STAND NO. TWO.

Around this stand were gathered the real "bone and sinew" of the meeting. The rough and tattered, but hearty and outspoken Celt, jostled the rosy-faced phlegmatic German, and decorating the interstices of the motley throng were bevies of America's fair daughters of the more Democratic order, making the historic hillside smile with many brilliant colors. The stand was not vast in space nor imposing in height, but its booth-like appearance was relieved by a most liberal festooning of flags of all nationalities, among which the ensign of Great Britain humbly dangled on the main flag-staff beneath the Star-Spangled Banner. The tri-color of France occupied a not much more exalted position, and the flags of many other haughty Powers fluttered in quiet obedience to the popular breath. The front of the platform was signalized by a large pattern of the American colors inscribed "Massachusetts," as a mark of special honor to the Old Bay State.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Supervisor Talbot, who nominated for Chairman,

HON. SAMUEL SLOAN.

That gentleman, amid prolonged applause, proceeded to open the proceedings with a few pertinent and patriotic remarks, to the effect that the meeting had not been called together for the mere purpose of reading resolutions and making speeches, but with a view to accelerate the great work of recruiting for the Union armies. The quota of men called for from Brooklyn must be raised. They would, he hoped and believed, without a draft; but, if such became the necessity, a draft there must and would be! and he was heart and soul in favor of any, and every energetic measure, necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Sloan then announced the following list of assistant officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

F. A. Lambert.
A. B. Hodges.
B. Blossom.
Nelson Carman.
William Marshall.

SECRETARIES.

G. B. McGrath.
G. W. White.
John S. McKay.

These names having been greeted with applause, the Chairman, with a brief complimentary remark, introduced

HON. EDMUND S. DRIGGS,

who said: We are here to-day, fellow-citizens, for the purpose of doing what we can toward encouraging those who have taken part, and those who are about to take part, in this great war, and if needs be, to enlist ourselves in the sacred cause. It becomes every man and every woman in the land, at this dark crisis, to do all in their power to aid in filling up the broken ranks of our regiments, in responding to the call of the President, and in crushing the rebellion. We came not here as children, nor to make fine speeches, nor to see who shall excel in eloquence, but to talk like men, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and to endeavor to make the whole people spring to their feet, and answer the pressing call of the country. [Applause.] When on a visit to Boston last week, and going from point to point to see what the people there were doing, I found on every block a recruiting office; on every corner and little open space stood a canvas tent, or a booth of boards covered with patriotic mottoes, and devoted to the great work. One of these mottoes, in particular, beautifully painted and set off with gold leaf, struck my attention, and I will now repeat as most appropriate on this occasion. It ran thus: "Mothers send your sons; wives send your husbands; sisters send your brothers; young ladies send your lovers; your country is in danger!" Now, I have thought that the young ladies of Brooklyn are not less patriotic than those of the old Bay State, and that the same patriotic principle will thrill through them that is embodied in that motto. [Applause.] On my return to the city, I came down on board of the *Metropolis*, with five hundred of the noble sons of Massachusetts, and on all sides the young men were still pouring in to enlist. [Renewed applause.] We are not here to-day to say who produced this terrible trouble, nor who applied the torch and fired the house. It is enough for us to know that it is fired, and our duty is simply to spring to our feet at the first tap of the drum and rush to the rescue. [Cheers.] After the Union shall be restored—after the whole thirty-four States shall be again replaced in the national galaxy, after every Secessionist shall be crushed out, it will be time enough to look around and see who brought about all this desolation and ruin, and if I am not greatly mistaken in the mettle of the American people, the day of retribution will come, and then may God have mercy upon those who have caused the bloodshed and desolation. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Driggs proceeded to narrate a variety of anecdotes to illustrate the worthlessness of every minor interest compared with the one absorbing peril of the Union. He had the honor to be one of a committee in that District, appointed by Gov. Morgan to recruit a regiment, and he was happy to say, as one inducement to the new soldier, that the Committee had determined to receive into the regiment none but experienced officers, so that life should not be uselessly thrown away, nor the health of the private imperiled. Taxpayers and men of means must not talk about $500 and $1,000 being a large amount to give to their country. He (Mr. Driggs) had been taught by his father to love above all, first his God, and second his country. He had started to work his own way in the world at the age of 15 with nothing. Under this good Government he had prospered. It is that good Government—that good code of laws, that have bestowed blessings on us all. Without them our wealth and all we have is trash—for nothing would be secure one hour.

Mr. Driggs, in continuing to urge the completion of the Spinola Brigade as the readiest Brooklyn organization, said that if $100 per head, nay, if $200 were necessary, the recruits should have it! ["Bully for you!" from the crowd.] The sum of $225 dollars combined bounty was now offered for the recruit, and it would be folly to wait for the draft. He had proposed to two members of the Committee of the Thirteenth Ward that they should use their personal efforts to get 100 men to give $1 apiece to the 259 men still needed for their regiment, so that each man would thus get $100 in addition to all the other bounties. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Driggs, after indicating that where he had owned eight houses before the war began, he now owned but four, and if the war continued another year these would be reduced to two; "but," said he, in conclusion, "take my property, take my life, take all—the Union must and shall be preserved! [Long continued applause, during which the very fine band stationed on the platform struck up "Hail Columbia."]

REV. SAMUEL H. COX

Was next presented to the audience. The venerable gentleman was received very cordially, and in no small degree enhanced the good will of his audience by stating that he had lived at one time for seventeen years in Brooklyn, and only wished that he had remained there. Like his friend, the preceding speaker, he was in the habit of signing his name on hotel registers, when away from home, as from Brooklyn, and not from New-York, as so many others were in the habit of doing. In another thing he could sympathize with his friend Driggs—his dear mother, who had been in heaven but twelve days, had taught him to love his country next to his God, and the man who did not love his country should be banished to the deserts of the Universe. Franklin, who was not so learned and refined as he was a practical scholar, had used the motto:

"Ubi libertas ibi patria"

Where liberty dwells there is my country. The speaker had read a little history, had seen a little of men, had read and studied much, had been to Europe twice, and had known many countries, but there was none on earth for liberty and happiness compared to that whose motto was "E Pluribus Unum." Many States united in one—each State a sovereign—all these sovereigns united in one country, which neither Slavery nor Rebellion can put down. [Great cheering.]

The speaker, extending his hand toward the slopes of Fort Green, now swarming with people, said he could not help recalling the time when he first saw that hill—it was in 1812, when he was a student of law, at Newark, and stood the draft. He came out No. 6 instead of No. 7, and was not taken, and the same feeling that animated him now then made him volunteer. He and other young men formed a company of sharpshooters, under Capt. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who made him a sort of clerk and fugleman, and, in that capacity, and thinking as they all thought then, that it was a mercy to take aim at the officers who came to ruin our country, he had written as a motto for the company the couplet that follows:

> "As freemen war but to establish peace,
> The deadliest vengeance speediest will cease."

Let the South in that way understand that they do not love Slavery half as much as you do Liberty! [Prolonged applause.]

The reverend speaker here very impressively added that it was his belief that Christians all and Christ had died for all would inherit Heaven, were they red, white or black, and he would not exclude one of these from the boon of Liberty. It had been reserved for the South to think of dividing this great inheritance intended for all—to think of bisecting this glorious "E Pluribus Unum." When God established a new nation in Palestine, it consisted, like our own, of thirteen States, with no King to reign over them but Him—and, here, we had no King but the one eternal, invisible, omnipotent Lord! When the secession or rebellion of Jeroboam occurred, he had to go down into captivity, and it was one hundred and thirty-three years before Judah was taken away. From the hour of the schism, the country never prospered. England and Scotland were once divided by the Valley of the Tweed, and it was then a wilderness—made and kept so for hundreds of years by border warfare. Chevy Chase, Flodden Field, and other raids and battles, one after the other, followed on and ravaged fields, desolated homes, famishing women and children filled the horrors of the scene. With union came prosperity and peace. Civilization, order and prosperity reign there now, and God is worshipped by one nation and one people. [Applause.]

The speaker drew a touching picture of the miseries that must follow a disruption of the American Union, quoting a verse of a recent poem that had impressed him:

> "Ah! then would come the conflict stern,
> Inexorable disorder;
> Brother 'gainst brother's hand would turn,
> And red would be the Border!"

To avert this, let the people act and pray! There is a prayer that moves the hand, the heart, the Solar System. That God whom we have thanked for having made this glorious Union free and independent will hearken to us now. His hand is visible in the wonderful origin and characteristics of this nation, and he will not abandon it. The sympathies of other nations, at least of all the sound part of them, was with us. Of England particularly, he thought as the American Captain said once in London, by way of a toast, to a party who were drinking brown stout rather too stoutly, and urged him to drink with them. He said the froth was at the top, the sediment at the bottom, and the pure nutritious stuff was between them. The froth is the nobility, the sediment English pauperism, but the clear, wholesome liquor, *i. e.* the middle class, is friendly to America. [Renewed and prolonged applause.]

At this moment a procession of workmen from the Navy-yard, preceded by a band, and waving the National colors, marched in near the stand, and, as the speaker took his seat, "John Brown's Hymn" was played with great effect.

ALDERMAN DEMAS STRONG

was the next speaker. He very briefly urged the people, for the honor of Brooklyn and Kings County, to fill up the required quota of troops without drafting, and pointed out the advantages offered at this time to recruits. In Steuben County, Gen. Van Valkenburgh had raised a whole brigade in three weeks, and Kings County, which sent her men in every direction, ought to do quite as well. Kings County men had gone to New-York City, to Connecticut, to Massachusetts and some even all the way to Ohio to enlist. Although this was in one way to the credit of the County, still, in another it lost her her just credit on the draft. With regard to the war, there is no middle ground—no compromise. The people of the United States are sick of compromises. We, the North, must whip or they, the South, must whip, and the party that gets whipped must submit. [Great applause.] We must be all United States or there must be no United States at all. The time has arrived when we must vindicate the authority of this Government or go down and be blotted out from the list of nations. But that cannot be. We must all perish before one star shall be extinguished. No man is too old to die for his country. [Tremendous cheers.] Men may love their wives and little ones most fondly, but love for their country and their country's God was the only pure, unselfish love. This war must be put down. The rebels foremost in it must be hanged. [Cheering, and cries "That's the talk," &c.] No one must be permitted to remain and enjoy the blessings of this Government who would rebel against it. [Cries of "Good, good!"]

Mr. Strong here alluded to many wealthy men at the North who would not give a dollar to the war fund, and if this meeting and others like it had no other good effect, it would overawe such men and make all traitors keep as still as death. [Applause.] Mr. Strong then pictured the results to flow from the success of the South. Jeff. Davis would immediately assume the reins of Government, and rule the North with a rod of iron, in every detail of existence. So the people must make up their minds to whip or be whipped. This meeting would give encouragement to the poor, tired soldier of the army of the Potomac, who for eighteen months had been enduring toil and facing danger in the cause, and such meetings and efforts should go on until in them every rebel and traitor should hear the knell of his doom in the ominous cry, "Hang him, hang him by the neck, till he is dead!" [Vociferous applause.]

Cries of "Spinola!" "Spinola!" were now heard on all sides, and presently the Chairman introduced to the audience Hon. (now Colonel) Frank B. Spinola, commander of the Empire Brigade. That gentleman having spoken on the main stand, and being reported at length in another column, we omit our sketch of his remarks at Stand No. 2.

Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., followed in a characteristically eloquent and amusing speech, which electrified the audience, who interspersed some of his liberal remarks with very spicy exclamations, such as "To hell with the niggers," &c., and cheered him vehemently throughout. We have reported Mr. Shaffer, also, elsewhere.

The succeeding speaker was

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.,

introduced by the Chairman as a New-York merchant, known to Brooklyn in connection with some of its best enterprises.

Mr. Chittenden said that, although he had traveled 250 miles to be present at the meeting, he had not expected to address it, and would not do so but for the feeling that every man and woman was called upon to lift a hand or raise a voice in this great cause. There was nothing left now for us to do but to fight. The Government is in imminent danger, and if it falls we have nothing left worth living for. It would not matter were every man on this continent to perish, we must continue this battle, for we are fighting it on behalf of future generations. The practical deduction, then, is that we must all do something. All who are able must fight; those who cannot must contribute other aid. He, the speaker, had not the physical strength to take the field, but he would give all he had to help those who could go forth. [Great applause.] There was, now, no ground for peace, no place for compromise. There must be a complete victory on the part of North or South. If we fail, the iron heel of Jeff. Davis will rest upon our neck. [Voice—"Then we'll pull his boots off," and laughter.] Will twenty millions permit seven millions to conquer them? ["No," "Never," &c.] In one point of view, the speaker objected to bounties, for he did not want men to be purchased, although he did wish to see their families provided for. In his native town the quota called for had been thirty-eight, the number volunteering sixty-nine, all from pure, fervent, patriotic feeling. It was this sentiment alone that could fill the ranks of the Union armies, and nerve them to the deeds that would again give them a country and a flag to be honored, respected and feared wherever it floats. [Long continued cheering, and "Star-Spangled Banner" by the Band.]

The Chairman here stepped to the front with a tall, handsome, soldierly-looking man, in full uniform, whom he introduced as

CAPT. WM. H. HOGAN,

Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Irish Brigade. The gallant Captain wore his long riding-boots, carried in his hand the military shako, which sundry bullet holes indicated that he had worn upon the field of battle, and the ruddy brown of his countenance was more eloquent than words in what it told of the sunshine and storm of Southern bivouacs and marches. The Captain, in that mingled strain of wit and pathos, which is the especial gift of Erin's children, at one moment convulsed his audience with laughter, and at another melted them almost to tears. His narratives of the surpassingly wonderful achievements of the Irish Brigade, especially the glorious Sixty-ninth, under Col. Nugent, and Eighty-eighth, under Col. Kelly, wrought up the surrounding Celts to a pitch of frenzied enthusiasm, and their cheers for the two Colonels named, and for Gens. Corcoran and Meagher, rang out like the slogan of Clontarf. The Captain claimed the rescue of the entire Army of the Potomac for the Irish Brigade, and his anecdotes of their prowess were inimitably thrilling and diverting. He embodied the idea of a Zouave of the Brigade in the following imperishably funny couplet—one, we believe, of an entire camp series:

> What is a Zouave?
>   Said the Shan Van Voght.
> He has ribbons on his calves,
>   Said the Shan Van Voght,
> He's a sort of Irish Turk,
> But, he's the boy to do the work,
>   Said the Shan Van Voght.

[Roars of laughter and applause.]

The Captain's hits at the crowd and repartees when interrupted would make up a new O'Malley selection, and it is with regret that we are obliged to omit those gems of military Celtic wit. They held the throng long after the other stands were deserted, and when he informed one enthusiastic questioner that if he would keep his nose clean he'd bring him home an Octoroon, the clocks were striking seven.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles followed in an address of some length and moment, but as we have given his speech at Stand No. 1, we refrain from a further report.

It was nearly 8 P. M. when the dense crowd consented to abandon No. 2, and in the dusk of evening and the dun dust-clouds of Myrtle avenue, the distinguished military men who had graced the occasion with their presence and their eloquence with difficulty succeeded in changing their base to New-York, through the shouting multitudes that hung around their carriages and cars. Fort Greene was won!

STAND NO. THREE.

The appearance of the crowd about the stand, at the hour of commencement, did not promise very enthusiastic proceedings, most of those in that vicinity having been drawn one side by the music of a band stationed on the hill beyond. A requisition made on the musicians soon increased the number to a very respectable crowd, which rapidly augmented, as the meeting progressed, until all were present who could well get within reach of the speaker's voice. Among those at this stand we noticed Admiral Paulding, Congressman Odell, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, Supervisor Kirby came forward and nominated for President Ex-Mayor Edw. A. Lambert, who was chosen by acclamation. The meeting was further organized by the choice of the following:

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Jesse C. Smith, Addison Richardson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Dr. Lewis Bauer, Henry R. Piersen, Dr. Malone.

Secretaries—John E. Pearsall, James H. Magill, Samuel Taylor.

Speeches were made at this stand by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., Joseph Hoxie, Esq., and others.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the vast crowd dispersed, filled with enthusiasm for the cause.

The Mails Per the Arabia.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 10 o'clock.